THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE FALL OF BELFORT

UNHAPPY FRANCE

Receives Another Blow.

The Town and its Defenses.

Progress of the Siege.

Alsace and Lorraine.

The Germans in Full Possession

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

In the convention for an armistice, agreed upon between M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck on January 28, was included the following provision:—

"Military operations in the territory of the Departments of Doubs, Jura, and Cote d'Or, as well as the siege of Belfort, shall continue independently of this armistice, until an agreement is arrived at regarding the lines of demarcation, the tracing of which through the departments mentioned is reserved for an ulterior understanding."

An offer was made by Bismarck, during the negotiations, to extend the armistice to this section of France, but M. Favre refused to agree to it, as the surrender of Belfort was demanded as one of the conditions. So, while military operations have been suspended altogether throughout the rest of France, the struggle has still gone on in the district surrounding Belfort, to culminate, as might have been expected, in the final surrender of that fortress.

The Fortress of Belfort.

Belfort or Befort is a strongly fortified town of about 8000 inhabitants, in the Department of Haut-Rhin, on the Savoureuse, about 35 miles west of Basle, in Switzerland, and 75 miles south of Strasburg. It has a fine church, a college, a public library with 20,000 volumes, and several important iron foundries and wine factories. It has always been regarded as a highly important point in the military system, and for six hundred years saw many changes in ownership. Finally, in 1648, it was ceded to France by Austria, under the treaty of Westphalia, and from that time to the present remained in undisturbed possession of that country. Vauban then took the defense in hand and enclosed the town and citadel within a bastioned *enceinte* by which the former was completely hidden from view. But the defensive works, as they stood at the outbreak of the war, were only completed about forty years ago, when General de Bellonet added two additional lines or circles of defensive works, by means of which Belfort was supposed to have become almost as strongly fortified as Strasburg and Metz. Nature, indeed, had done as much as art for the defece of the place. The citadel stood upon a steep rock, and in addition there was the *Roche de Belfort*, or Rock of Belfort, which rises at its highest point to an elevation of two hundred feet above the river Savoureuse. The town was furthermore defended by a permanent fortified camp, capable of containing twenty thousand men. Its railway communications were also of the most important character, the town being the junction of three lines, those leading to Paris, Southeastern France, and Switzerland.

Its Position in the Military System of France

The declaration of war against Prussia at once rendered Belfort one of the most important military points in France. Situated at the southern extremity of the Vosges Mountains, it defended the passes between Southern Alsace and the valley of the Doubs, especially the road called the *France de Belfort*, which is the key to the passes between the Vosges and the Jena. The passes are rendered very narrow by a projection in the Swiss frontier just to the southeast of Belfort, bringing it within fifteen miles of the border. But they presented one of the most practicable paths for an advancing upon the capital, and once penetrated, the enemy would have entered upon a flat and open country, with but one important obstacle in the way of a direct march upon Paris—the fortified town of Langres, situated near the source of the Marne, about 65 miles W.N.W. of Belfort.

The defense of Belfort was therefore a matter of vital importance, and the fortress became the extreme southern point of the French line at the outbreak of the war, General Felix Douay, commander of the 7th Corps, making it his headquarters.

The Siege of Belfort.

There were some unimportant military movements in the neighborhood of Belfort during the earlier weeks of the war, but it was not until about the 1st of November that the Germans laid formal siege to the place. There was an engagement in the vicinity on November 2, and on the 3d the place was regularly invested. General Treskow was in command at the time, but he was subsequently superseded by General von Werder, who reinforced the besieging army with a large portion of the forces which had been in the siege of Strasburg, consisting principally of South German troops. A regular approach by earthworks was necessary, by reason of the formidable character of the fortifications.

On the 16th of November, and again on the 23d, the garrison made sorties which were unsuccessful. About the first of December the German lines were so far advanced that the bombardment began, but the garrison made a determined and heroic resistance, and the besiegers suffered great loss. Soon after the bombardment began, the Germans attempted to carry the works by storm, but were beaten off. The neighboring heights, however, were captured by the besiegers, with considerable loss. About the middle of December, reinforcements of heavy artillery arrived from Bavaria, and towards the close of the month two more attempts at carrying the place by storm were made, both of which were unsuccessful. These were followed by an unsuccessful sortie on the part of the garrison, these operations all entailing serious loss upon the Germans, whose wounded suffered greatly from the intense cold.

About the middle of December a formidable army under General Bourbaki was despatched to the Vosges, to confront Von Werder and raise the siege of Belfort. Dijon, which had been occupied the second time by the Germans on the 30th of October, was evacuated on the approach of the French, and occupied by Garibaldi's forces on December 29. On January 9 Bourbaki was defeated at Villersexel, 20 miles W. S. W. of Belfort, and on the 15th Von Werder successfully resisted a fierce assault on his position south of Belfort. Bourbaki renewed the attack on the 16th and 17th, but sustained a damaging defeat on both occasions, with heavy loss. He then withdrew his baffled army from the immediate vicinity of the German forces, and contented himself for some time with outpost skermishing. But, disheartened by his failure in raising the siege, Bourbaki attempted to commit suicide, and was relieved of his command by General Clinchart, who arrived too late to turn the tide, and, when a formidable army under General Manteuffel arrived on the scene to succor Von Werder and Treskow, found himself hemmed in between the two opposing forces, with no chance of escape. A series of engagements ensued during the three closing days of January, in which the French loss in prisoners reached 15,000. About 8000 men, under Garibaldi, escaped to the south, and the remainder of the French army, numbering about 65,000, in a completely demoralized and disorganized condition, crossed the border into Switzerland on the 1st of February, and laid down their arms.

The armistice not being extended to the country around Belfort, the destruction of Bourbaki's army sealed the fate of the heroic town. The second parallel of the besiegers was opened on the 2d of February, the bombardment was still kept up with great vigor, and there being no hope or prospect of relief from without, and further resistance being impossible, the fortress capitulated on the 14th, the garrison being permitted to march out with all the honors of war. And now Belfort follows in the path of Strasburg and Metz, passing again under German dominion, where it is likely to remain for years to come. Its fall is secondary in importance only to that of Strasburg and Metz, and the Germans have now undisputed possession of Alsace and Lorraine.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

The movement of currency in this market continues slow, and with a good supply no difficulty is experienced in obtaining loans at rates current for the week past. The legitimate wants of trade are unusually small, owing in a measure to the unfavorable weather, but the demand for call loans is moderately active. We quote on call at 5@6 per cent., according to the collaterals offered, and prime discounts at 7@8 per cent in the outside market. Both the banks and private lenders are extremely cautious in negotiating paper for speculative purposes.

Gold is quiet and steady at a slight advance. Sales up to noon fluctuated between 111¼ and 111⅝.

Government bonds are moderatively active, but a few of the issues show a slight decline in price.

The stock market was active, and prices are not materially changed. Pennsylvania 6s sold at 105⅝ for the second series, and city 6s, new, do. at 101⅝.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 49·56 @49⅝; Pennsylvania at 59¾, b. o.; Camden and Amboy at 117; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47; and Minehill at 51¾. 39¼ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal stocks were quiet, with sales of Schuylkill at 8¼ and Lehigh at 35, b. o.

In miscellaneous shares we notice sales of Hestonville Railroad at 16⅜; Central Transportation at 49⅜; and New York and Middle Coal at 5¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$14100 City 6s, New.	101¼	41 sh Penna R.	60
$10000 Pa 6s, 2 se.	105¾	9 do	59⅝
$10000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92¾	300 do	59⅝
$1000 O C & A R 7s.	82½	203 do	59⅝
$800 Sc N 6s '82	76	50 do	59¾
1 sh Cam & Am.	117	700 sh Sch Nv.	5¾
200 do	117	100 sh Cent Trans.	49¾
10 sh O C & A R.	47	100 sh N Y & M. b60.	5⅝
300 sh Leh N. b60	35	25 sh Hestonville	16⅛
226 do	35	20 sh Minehill R.	51¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Sch N 6s, 7s.	75	200 sh C & Am. b30	117
30 sh Penna R.	59⅛	200 do	116⅝
100 do b60.	59⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New.	101¾	20 sh Corn Ex Bk.	
200 sh Leh N.	35	3days.	70
50 sh Lit Sch RR.	44¼	200 sh Read R. b5.	49⅛
40 sh Leh Val R.	60¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 110¾@110¾; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@110; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 110¾@110⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112¾@112¾; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 940@950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 710@720.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and ranges from 11 @11½c. ₰ pound. Timothy sells at $6·25, and Flaxseed sold at $2·10.

The Flour market is without essential change, there being very little demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1100 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·50; Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6.

The Wheat market is quiet at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1·60; 400 bushels Western at $1·56; 400 bushels choice amber at $1·70; and 400 choice Western white at $1·85. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·03 for Western. Corn is steady but quiet; 3000 bushels sold at 79@80c. for yellow, and 78c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62c.

In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is dull at 93@94c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....FEBRUARY 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

6 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....44 | 2 P. M.....51

SUN RISES.....6·52 | MOON SETS.....4 53
SUN SETS.....5 37 | HIGH WATER.....11·21

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Arrived, steamship Pereire, from Brest.

Also, steamship Missouri, from Havana.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, from Providence, with mdse. to D. b. Stetson & Co.

Steamer William Woodward, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Octorara, Reynolds, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr David Nichols, Wyman, from Florida, with lumber to W. A. Levering.

Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, 8 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

☞ Schr Ann E. Valentine, arrived yesterday from Jacksonville, is consigned (vessel) to Leanox & Burgess—not as before reported.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Results of tHe French Election.

The Monarchical Reaction.

Favre on the Situation.

The Emperor's Entrance into Paris.

Doubts of its Advisability.

British Army Reorganization.

Abolition of the Purchase System.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Pacific Coast Advices.

No News of the Tennessee.

FROM EUROPE.

Jules Favre on the Situation.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The following are the results of an interview of a newspaper correspondent with M. Favre. He said that the elections evinced are unexpected

Reaction Against the Republic.

The country was alarmed at the action of the radicals, who played into the hands of the Monarchists. It is not probable that the Orleanists will be successful. The princes are too wise and patriotic to involve the country in a civil war.

The Republic Will Unavoidably be Adopted.

I am a sound Federalist. The republican system of Switzerland is the

Only Stable Government for France.

M. Grevy's plan should not be adopted, that the President should continue in office only so long as he is supported by the majority. The Legislature will never do for France.

The Executive Must Possess Strength

for the great work, after the Assembly has decided for peace or war, of restoring the wasted energies of the country. I have a perfect hatred of war.

Reorganization of the British Army.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The following are the principal points of Mr. Cardwell's bill on the reorganization of the army, which will be brought forward to-morrow as the great event of the session.

The Purchase System Will be Abolished,

and promotions will be made by a fair system of senority and selection. The Horse Guards will be removed to the War Office, thereby

Abolishing the Dual Government

so long denounced.

The Appointment of Commander-in-Chief

will be in future limited to the term of five years, and that officer will be the head of discipline and patronage only. This is not directed against the Duke of Cambridge especially, but is in the interest of future discipline. The department will have a force always ready, which will be fixed at

100,000 Men, With a Strong Reserve

of militia, newly organized, to work with the regular army. Volunteers will be left as they are, but be required to give the War Office guarantees of their efficiency.

This measure is shrewdly designed to head off the anticipated conservative attack on the War Office management, and is intended to win over the radicals to support the administration on that dangerous issue.

Paris Delivery of Arms Complete.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 14.—The delivery of arms by the garrison of Paris is completed. Yesterday 200,000 muskets and 1400 brass pieces were among the surrendered weapons. The number of iron guns on the walls is not yet ascertained.

The Emperor's Grand Entree.

Among prudent people, both German and French, the entrance of the Emperor into Paris is

Regarded with Apprehension.

A single pistol shot by an insane fanatic might

Result in Fearful Consequences.

It was intended at one time to invite the reigning sovereigns of Germany to accompany the Emperor and army in triumphal march. But this plan has been abandoned, and the sovereigns are invited to attend his Majesty in his grand entrance into his own capital.

The Programme for the Emperor's Return to Germany.

It is still undecided at what time the Emperor will return to Germany; but it is thought he will leave Versailles on the 23d, travelling through Strasburg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgard, and Munich, and visiting on the way the sovereigns who elected him Emperor, and who will fall into his train to grace his triumphal entry into Berlin. If affairs are unpropitious he may remain here until the beginning of March, and then proceed direct to Berlin. In any event the Emperor will be in Berlin on March 8, when the first Diet of United Germany meets.

The German Princes Returning Home.

The princes who have been attached to headquarters throughout the war are returning home.

Prussian Persistency.

There are no signs of the slightest relaxation in the German army, no indications that they consider their work finished. On the contrary, everything here is suggestive of the beginning instead of the close of the campaign. The Germans are taking every precaution in case of the renewal of the war, and will be ready to prosecute it with unusual vigor if the necessity unhappily should arise.

Twenty-two Divisions of Infantry

which have been at Meuden since the beginning of the siege returned yesterday to Rouen to join the remainder of their corps.

Chanzy and Faidherbe.

Dissatisfaction is felt at the presence of Generals Chanzy and Faidherbe in Paris. It is thought it was an oversight in framing the armistice to permit these generals, under the pretense of voting, to communicate with the authorities in Paris.

The Result of the Elections

at Bordeaux are highly satisfactory and reassuring. An unfavorable impression is produced here by

Napoleon's Proclamation.

It is asked, "What right has a prisoner of war to put forth a proclamation or manifesto of any kind?"

"Allons, Enfants de la Patrie!"

A thousand pregnant women came to Versailles yesterday to make arrangements for a supply of milk, and to obtain permission to remain in Versailles in case of the renewal of the bombardment.

Count Bismarck's Moderation.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A special correspondent of the London *Times* at Berlin telegraphs that the terms of peace proposed by Bismarck are comparatively moderate.

Gambetta's Exaggerations.

The Paris *Cloche* newspaper says communications made to Government by General Chanzy prove that the victory bulletins of Gambetta were exaggerated accounts of the successes of the Army of the Loire, made for the purpose of

Fostering Hopes Among the People

which were unjustified by the truth.

General Trochu has made

Some Painful Disclosures

as to the condition of the army, and advises France to postpone her revenge.

Hostages for War Contributions.

The Prussians have exacted a contribution of nineteen thousand francs from the Commune of Jewalque, and, the money not being forthcoming, carried off the Mayor and Countess of Montgomery as hostages.

Paris Disarmed.

A special despatch from Versailles to the London *Telegraph* says:—All the arms of the garrison of Paris have now been delivered up to the Germans.

The Manifesto of Napoleon

to the French people has been published at Versailles and excites much comment, generally of a nature unfavorable to the pretensions of the ex-Emperor.

More Released Fenians.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Captain McKay and three other released Fenians left Queenstown last night for America. There was no demonstration at either Cork or Queenstown.

The Official Vote of Paris—A Berlin Estimate of the General Result.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The following is the official report of the vote of Paris on the 8th for Deputies to the Assembly.—

Louis Blanc	216,000	Dufraisse	101,000
Victor Hugo	214 000	Greppo	101,000
Gen. Garibaldi	200,000	Langlois	95,000
Quinet	199,000	Ferbault	95,000
Gambetta	191.000	Clemenceau	95,000
Rochefort	163,000	Vachrot	94,000
Soisset	154.000	Brunet	93,000
Delescluze	153,000	Floquet	93,000
Joigneaux	153,000	Cournet	91,000
Vict. Schoelcher	149,000	Totein	89,000
Felix Pyat	141,000	Littre	87.000
Martin	139 000	Vavre	81,000
Pothuan	138,000	Arnaud	79.000
Lecroy	134.000	Ledru Rollin	76 000
Gambon	129,000	Say	75,000
Dorian	128,000	Tiraud	75,000
Rarie	126,000	Rayona	74,000
Malon	117,000	Adam	73,000
Brisson	115.000	Milliere	73.000
Thiers	102 000	Peyrot	72,000
Sauvage	102,000	Tarcy	69,000
Bernard	102,000		

The *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin estimates that the French elections have resulted in at least a two-thirds vote in favor of monarchical institutions, and says that scarcely one-third of the members chosen to the Assembly are Republicans. The Imperialists are also badly beaten, and the future of France seems to lie between the Bourbons and the Orleanists.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No News of the Tennessee—Admiral Lee Confident of Her Safety.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Admiral Lee arrived at Key West night before last, and the Secretary of the Navy yesterday, when telegraphing him on other subjects, asked if he had any news of the Tennessee, and received the following reply:—

"No news of the Tennessee, and none is expected until the Tybee returns from San Domingo, the last of the month, to New York. I believe she is all right. S. P. LEE,

"Rear-Admiral Commanding N. A. Fleet."

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander George Dewey is detached from command of the Narragansett and ordered to command the store-ship Supply. Commander R. W. Meade is ordered to command the Narragansett. Passed-Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris is ordered to the Supply. Boatswain J. K. Bartlett is detached from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and granted six months' leave. Boatswain John McCaffery is detached from the New York and ordered to the Navy Yark at Portsmouth, N. H.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Convicted of Firing a Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Henry Drill, a sailor, was convicted yesterday of setting fire to the whale ship Massachusetts, when in the harbor of Lahlina, Hawaii.

The Frenchmen of this city raised $12,000 for the

French Relief Fund

on Tuesday, making a total of $192,000 since the war commenced. The Americans are also subscribing liberally.

Mazatlan Advices.

Advices by steamer from Guaymas and Mazatlan say that the election for President will be sharply contested in Sinaloa and Sonora, between Munez and Lerdo de Tejada, while the partisans of Porfirio Diaz are numerous and active.

The Marriage of the Princess Louise

will be celebrated, under the auspices of the leading British and Scottish societies of this city, by a ball and supper.

Arrived,

bark Oneco, from Newcastle, New South Wales.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Railway President Elected.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—Samuel Tate was elected President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad yesterday.

Governor Alcorn of Mississippi to Resign.

A Jackson special to the *Avalanche* says that it is stated on good authority that Governor Alcorn will shortly resign and retire into private life. He absolutely refuses to go into the United States Senate, though his term commences on the fourth of March next.

FROM THE WEST.

Suicide in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—George F. Schaffer, formerly proprietor of the Globe Hotel, shot himself last night.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Fears for the Tennessee.

Important Railway Suit.

The Bowen Bigamy Case.

Jury Disagrees and is Discharged.

Appropriations for Public Buildings

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bowen Bigamy Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The jury failed to agree in the Bowen bigamy case, after being out all night, and were this morning discharged. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. When the jury came in, not having agreed upon a verdict, some one suggested that they be sent back. Judge Wiley replied that if it should be that in any case a juror should be got upon a case, with an improper motive, such a juror would be more than a match for the eleven others. He did not, however, desire to be understood as making any imputation on this jury. The foreman said that one juror for acquittal had stood out against all the others. The jury were discharged and the court adjourned till March, when another trial of Representative Bowen will take place.

Important Railway Suit.

The question involving the payment of $1,151,000, by the New York Central Railroad Company, as a tax on scrip dividends, came before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the solicitor of the bureau present, this morning, for hearing, according to prior arrangement. Mr. Elmore opened the argument for the company, which he insisted is not liable for the tax, because there are no scrip dividends, but interest certificates, which are not binding on the company, and which it is optional with the company to pay. Therefore, it was not such an obligation as is subject to taxation; and, further, that these certificates merely represent the earnings of the company which occurred prior to the passage of the Internal Revenue law. He presented various papers in support of these and other incidental points. The case was postponed until next Thursday, when Horace F. Clark will make the closing argument.

Fears for the Tennessee.

The *Chronicle* newspaper, which receives its information direct from the White House, states concerning the Tennessee that advices from Havana up to last evening gives no tidings of the vessel, and there seems to be very little hope of her safety. It is feared she is lost.

Notwithstanding this, naval officers assure the President and others that there is nothing to fear, and that the ship will yet turn up all right.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day decided to postpone all matters relating to

The Alabama Claims

until the High Commission has taken action.

The committee considered the Senate amendment to

The Telegraph Bill

which gives the Postmaster-General authority to consolidate lines, and decided to amend it by leaving the power in the hands of Congress.

The Reconstruction Committee agreed to a bill for

Suppressing the Ku-Klux,

which gives the United States Circuit Judges power to appoint commissioners in every county where there are any disturbances, with

Power to Investigate,

and try persons charged with any crime.

The House Appropriation Committee to-day heard a large number of parties favorable to the erection of

New Public Buildings

in different parts of the country. No conclusion was reached on this subject, but the committee decided to make

Additional Appropriations

for completing those already commenced.

Mr. Hooper inquired of the Speaker this morning if there would be any opportunity for him to call up the bill for

The Repeal of the Income Tax.

The Speaker informed him that he did not see any chance this week, but that possibly he might do so next week. It would depend, however, on the pressure of business.

Mr. Wheeler, chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, notified the House to-day that he would report

The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill

on Tuesday next, and put it on its passage.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—In the House the special committee to investigate the affairs of the Slaughter House Company has reported that the company has forfeited their charter, and reported a bill to that effect, which passed by a vote of 90 to 4. This bill authorizes any one to slaughter animals at or below the slaughter-house, on either side of the river, for the city markets.

FROM NEW YORK.

Erie Directors Classification Act.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—A further postponement has been had in the hearing of the House Railroad Committee of the proposition to repeal the Erie Directors Classification act, and the first of March fixed as the time for taking up the case.

The Broadway-widening Repeal Bill

passed the House as amended by the Senate, and goes to the Governor.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Escape and Recapture of Convicts.

HARTFORD, Feb. 16.—Two convicts named Willis and Warner made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the State Prison at Wethersfield. They got a mile away before being recaptured.

FROM THE STATE.

Resumption in the Tamaqua District.

TAMAQUA, Feb. 16.—The Philadelphia Coal Company is preparing to resume work at three collieries at once.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.—A large number of petitions were prevented, among them the following:—

By Messrs. Henszey, Connell, Davis, and others, in favor of the repeal of the collateral inheritance tax on public bequests.

By Messrs. Evans, Olmstead, and others, memorials from the Friends of this and adjoining States asking exemption from military tax.

By Mr. Connell, one in favor of House bill allowing citizens of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, to vote on the question of license or no license.

By Mr. Brooke, one in favor of a supplement to the act regulating turnpike companies approved January 26, 1849.

By Mr. Knight, several in favor of chartering the Newtown Banking Company and several against.

By Mr. Mumma, from citizens of Lock Haven and Dauphin county in favor of the extension of the Capitol Grounds.

By Messrs. Mumma, Dill, Delsmater, White and others, in favor of a local option law.

The House resolution providing for an adjournment over from to-morrow until Thursday afternoon came up for consideration.

Mr. Buckalew moved that it be so amended as to apply to the Senate as well as the House.

Mr. Davis hoped the amendment would not pass, as this was the last week in February, and an adjournment now would only prolong the session. The House passed the resolution because one of its committees desired to visit Erie on official business, but the Senate has no such excuse.

Mr. Rutan opposed the amendment because the Legislature would be in session at any rate until the first of May, and this resolution would only prolong the session.

Mr. Billingfelt said Wednesday was a legal holiday, and nothing could be done on that day.

Mr. Graham said practically only one legislative day would be lost.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was then adopted by a vote of 17 to 16, and the resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Olmstead had a bill passed authorizing the adjustment of the account of Platt Hitchcock, formerly Treasurer of Luzerne county, who is charged with owing the State $1051, which he paid twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Warfel had a bill passed supplementary to act of 1850 relative to the Lancaster County Prison.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported a resolution authorising the clerk to appoint a watchman for the Senate to perform duty at night at $75 a month.

Mr. White opposed the resolution on the ground that it was contrary to law, and the Senate had all the employes under the law that were required.

The resolution passed by a vote of 23 to 6.

Messrs. Billingfelt, Evans, Henszey, Knight, Warfel, and White voting no. Messrs. Brooke, Connell, Kerr, and Olmstead not voting.

House.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, introduced an act extending the power of the Park Commissioners so as to authorize them to take charge of Hunting Park and also of the bequest of Eliot Cresson. This bill had been handed him by the Park Commissioners.

A supplement to the Cruelty to Animals bill was considered. The first section prohibited any street passenger car from carrying more than twenty passengers, and required them all to be provided with seats. The second section prohibited the cars from stopping at any point except at street crossings.

Messrs. Quigley, Josephs, Lamon, Hagar, and Cloud were opposed to the entire bill.

Messrs. Dumbell and Smith (Dauphin) favored the entire bill.

Messrs. Smith (Philadelphia) and Marshall were opposed to the first section limiting the number, but favored the section which allowed the cars only to stop at the crossings.

Mr. Humphries (Allegheny) wished to offer an amendment, imposing a fine of $500 upon managers or directors who required their men to work more than ten hours a day, and requiring conductors to be paid $2·25 and drivers $2.

The Speaker *pro tem.* ruled that the amendment was out of order, not being pertinent to the subject.

In the course of the debate Mr. Quigley said that the city was filled with spies who acted under the laws to prevent cruelty to animals, and who, whenever they saw a sore or a scratch on a horse, made a complaint and divided the fines with the aldermen. The cases never got into court. The society was a good one, but these people perverted its objects.

Various amendments were offered in the Committee of the Whole, among them the following, which were all lost:—

Mr. Dumbell moved to amend by allowing thirty passengers instead of twenty.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its Proposed Southern Connections—Fears and Protests of Southern Cities.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 14.—The merchants and business men of Norfolk and Portsmouth are very much exercised over a bill which has been introduced by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and is now pending before the Legislature of Virginia, granting that corporation the right of way for an air-line road from Washington to Richmond. It seems that the Central has already obtained control of a number of roads south of Richmond, and it now only wants the line from Washington to Richmond to make its connections from the cotton fields of the South to Philadelphia. This scheme is being warmly advocated by the agents of the Central, and as strenuously opposed by the people in this vicinity, as well as the Old Dominion Steamship Company and the Baltimore Steam Packet Company. Whether the bill pass the Legislature or not is a matter of doubt; but certain it is that the Central men will leave no stone unturned to accomplish their object. At present there is a large amount of cotton and naval stores received at Norfolk from the South and Southwest for reshipment to Northern and European ports. This trade furnishes a large revenue to the lines of railroads leading into Norfolk and their steamship connections. If the Central succeed in getting the bill through, it is claimed that this trade will be carried north by rail to Philadelphia, and Forfolk will lose more than half of her entire trade. It is not strange, therefore, that her business men should protest against the passage of the bill and do all in their power to defeat it. It is claimed by the friends of the bill that these lines leading into Norfolk are behind the age, and that a faster and more direct means of communication between the North and the vast cotton fields of the South is needed.

Representatives of the Seaboard and Roanoke and Norfolk and Petersburg Roads, and of the Old Dominion and Old Bay Lines of steamers, are now in Richmond using all their endeavors against the bill, while the Pennsylvania Central is equally well represented, and between them there is a lively time.

A meeting of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth was held in the Opera House last evening, in opposition to the Pennsylvania Central road and its encroachments, which was largely attended by the substantial business men of those places. Speeches were made by Colonel William Lamb, President of the Board of Trade, Colonel J. W. Hinton, John H. Gayle, Esq., and others, in which the Central was roundly denounced. They set forth its present vast connections, and represented what the commerce of Norfolk would be did it but gain its end.

A committee of twenty-four was appointed, representing Norfolk and Portsmouth, to express the sense of the meeting, who presented a long preamble and series of resolutions, setting forth the advantages of the "City by the Sea" in a commercial point of view, and the great disadvantage she would labor under were the bill passed.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Stocks heavy. Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¼; do. 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865, do. 110¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 110⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton Co., 72¼; Cumberland preferred, 28; New York Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 99; Adams Express, 67⅛; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98; Western Union Telegraph, 46¾.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Henry's woollen mill on Flat Rock road, Montgomery county, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday at noon. The fire commenced in the picker house, and before it was extinguished the damage to the building amounted to $8000. Fully insured in the Royal Insurance Company. Thomas Barker & Sons were the occupants, and their loss in machinery and material will reach $14,000. Insured in the Royal Insurance Company for $4000.

—The regular meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening. The Secretary called the attention of members to a number of scientific and mechanical matters. The condition and progress of the Hoosac Tunnel, and the discovery of some curious fossil coal deposits in Pennsylvania, were mentioned. A highly practical form of fire escape and ladder was exhibited.

—Mrs. Margaret Butler, of Wilmington, Del., came to this city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of visiting her daughter, who had been admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital with a broken leg. While Mrs. Butler was on her way to the hospital she fell at Seventeenth and Spruce streets, and broke her arm. Officer Brickley, of the Fifth District, had her conveyed to the hospital.

—Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock the new police station house on Fifteenth street, below Walnut, was formally dedicated to public use. Mayor Fox and ex-Mayors of Philadelphia, members of the City Councils, Chief and Lieutenants of Police and policemen were present.

—Last evening about 7 o'clock a man named Charles Donnelly, aged fifty-six years, and who resided at Twentieth and Hampton streets, was killed by the machinery at Bruner's mills, Twenty-third and Hamilton streets.

—The alarm of fire last evening about 10 o'clock was occasioned by the burning of a portion of the morocco factory of George W. Hummel, at Margaretta and New Market streets. The fire originated from a stove in the second story of the building, and burned until the stock of skins on this floor was mostly consumed. The third and fourth stories also contained a large number of skins, which were much damaged by water. The stock of goods on the first floor was mostly, if not all, removed from the building by the firemen and police. The loss on the stock by fire and water, it was thought, would amount to about $15,000. When the firemen were returning from the fire two of the up-town fire companies got into a fight in the vicinity of Fourth and Callowhill streets, and for a time serious results were threatened. A number of pistol-shots were fired, and crowds of excited men ran backwards and forwards. It was rumored that two or three men had been shot during the fracas, but their names could not be ascertained.

—The convention to revise the rules of the Republican party was in session yesterday afternoon. Several additional rules were adopted, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

—At a meeting of the Public Buildings Commission held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the architect, Mr. John McArthur, Jr., be and he is hereby directed to draw plans and designs for public buildings to be erected at Broad and Market streets. First, for a building at the intersection of those streets; and second, for buildings on each of the plots of ground as now laid out (with this exception, that the streets on the east and west, north and south, shall be opened to the present width of Broad street); the plans and designs, after they are finished, to be submitted to the Select and Common Councils for their approval; and this commission for the erection of public buildings hereby agree to erect the building or buildings under the plans that Councils may select.

Domestic Affairs.

—A partial resumption of work has taken place by the striking coal miners.

—The Fenians of Brooklyn (N. Y.) will make a grand demonstration to-day.

—The Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill giving equal rights to all persons at licensed hotels.

—The Masons of Cleveland (Ohio) have just taken measures which look to the erection of a new temple in that city.

—Though the terms of amnesty to the insurgents in Cuba expired yesterday by limitation, the conciliatory policy will, for a time, be continued.

—Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, who was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Revels on the 4th of March next, announces his intention to decline the Senatorship.

—The Dominion Parliament at Ottawa opened yesterday, and in his message the Governor alludes to the prospective settlement of the fishing difficulty existing between Canada and the United States.

Foreign Affairs.

—Distress and mortality are decreasing in Paris.

—The Germans continue to make heavy exactions of their conquered foes.

—Orders have been issued to disband the Belgian militia serving on the frontier.

—The armistice has been extended to the Departments of Cote d'Or, Jura, and Doubs.

—A Bordeaux despatch asserts that affairs are more promising for the Republicans.

—Prince Napoleon is in London, and asserts that he will make it his permanent residence.

—Havre despatches say that the Prussians continue to violate the provisions of the armistice.

—The excitement in Roumania has subsided, and the existing difficulties will, in all probability, be shortly settled.

—Belfort has surrendered at last, and the garrison will be permitted to march out with all the honors of war.

—A riotous demonstration occurred in Cork on Tuesday, upon the occasion of a welcome being given to a released Fenian.

—General Faidherbe, in a recent communication to the French Government, urged the Army of the North to be in readiness for any emergency that may arise.

—The Assembly at Bordeaux was engaged yesterday in the verification of the election of its members, and to-day it will proceed to constitute a new government.

—The press of Paris refer to the proposed entry of the German army into the French capital in excited terms, and some of the journals suggest that mourning be displayed on the occasion.

—The Kennebec *Journal* calls upon the shipbuilders of Maine to realize the fact that very little of the material now used is obtained within the limits of the State, and that they have almost nothing to put into wooden vessels even, except labor and capital. As a leading interest, it continues, the day of ship-building is past, and the people of Maine should turn their attention to agriculture and manufactures, the two great resources upon which the State is ultimately to rely for prosperity.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC TRIUMPH.

How the London "Times" Was Sent Into Paris.

The London *Times* of January 31 makes the declaration following: — Attempts to establish a ready communication between the beleaguered inhabitants in Paris and their relatives and friends beyond the German lines have given rise to many contrivances which are not unlikely to make a new era in the history both of æronautics and photography.

Among them may be mentioned the ingenious device by which the matter of two whole pages of the *Times* has been transmitted from London to Paris. This has been accomplished by photography. Those pages of the paper which contained communications to relatives in Paris were photographed with great care by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company on pieces of thin and almost transparent paper, about an inch and a half in length by an inch in width.

On these impressions there could be seen by the naked eye only two legible words, "*The Times*," and six narrow brown bands representing the six colums of printed matter forming a page of the newspaper. Under the microscope, however, the brown spaces become legible, and every line of the newspaper was found to have been distinctly copied with the greatest clearness. The photographs were sent to Bordeaux for transmission thence by carrier-pigeon to Paris. When received there they were magnified, by the aid of the magic-lantern, to a large size and thrown upon a screen. A staff of clerks immediately transcribed the messages and sent them off to the places indicated by the advertisers. The success of this experiment gives rise to the hope that the new art of compressing printed matter into a small compass will not stop here.

If a page of the *Times* can be compressed into a space little larger than that occupied by a postage stamp, the matter of an octavo volume might be made to cover not more than two of its own pages, and a library could be reduced to the dimensions of the smallest prayer-book. What a relief it would be to the learned persons who frequent the Library of the British Museum if, instead of having to make fatiguing journeys from letter A to letter B of the ponderous catalogue of books, they had its many hundred volumes reduced to a space a yard square, over which a microscope could be hurriedly passed. Such suggestions are now occupying the thoughts of photographers.

THE IMAM OF MUSCAT.

The ordinary reader will not be profoundly moved to hear that the Imam of Muscat has shared the fate of some of his predecessors, and that his vacant throne will be filled by his victorious rival Synd Torkis. Probably the majority of readers know no more about than they care for the history of the Sultans of Oman or of the Imams of Muscat. Yet this Government has sent consuls to their dominions, and the records of the State Department will show treaties of commerce entered into between these United States and the sovereigns of Muscat—one of whom, anticipating some of the characteristic needs of our present chief ruler, sent to a former President a gift of horses and other valuables. Muscat is the capital of Oman, an important centre of commerce and stronghold of that reformed Mahometanism whose followers are called Wahabees, after their founder, Abd-el-Wahab, an Arab of the last century. The death of the Imam is an incident of the religious war in which these sectaries have been engaged for nearly a century. Abd-el-Wahab was a radical reformer, and between him and Bashub Crunder Sen, the Hindoo Deist of our day, there was much in common. He regarded Mohammed as a great man, but not as an object of worship, yet higher in the scale than either Moses or Christ. There was no such thing as a revealed religion; the Koran was a good book, but not a revelation; the religion of Mohammed was a divine religion, not on account of its revelation, but on account of its own excellence. All reverence to the tomb of Mohammed was thus idolatory. Religion was to propagated by the sword. Wine, opium, and tobacco were not to be tolerated. Each man was to contribute from one-fifth to one-twentieth of his income for the propagation of the creed. It was held in the original Wahabite code that the spiritual authority should be withdrawn from the temporal ruler, but Saoud, their first temporal chief, marrying the daughter of El-Wahab, the spiritual and temporal powers were united in his person. The seed rapidly spread through Arabia, and their forces obtained possession of Mecca and Medina, which they plundered. They obtained possession of nearly all Arabia, except Oman and Hadramut. The temporal power of this sect received a rude shock in 1818 by the capture and execution of their Shiek Abdallah, great-grandson of Saoud. They afterwards recovered their power, and occasioned great anxiety to the British rulers of India, for their peculiar tenets had permeated the Mahommedans of India, and one of these theories was that their religion should be extended at all hazards, and by violent means when others failed.

Oman and its capital, Muscat, were always points which the Wahabees sought to secure. Oman is ruled by a temporal Sultan who, however, is better known by his ecclesiastical dignity "Imam or Imaum of Muscat." It was anciently as important as it is to-day, and having been taken by Albuquerque in 1507 it was the headquarters of Portuguese trade with the Indies. For this its position near the opening of the Gulf of Persia admirably suits it. Subsequent to the expulsion of the Portuguese its piratical deeds were the terror of sailors in the eastern seas. On the accession of Said Seid in this century, the early part of his reign was successfully devoted to the Wahabees. Afterwards he extended his authority over a large section of Arabia and of Africa. He became known as Sultan of Zanzibar, to which he removed his capital. The United States was the first power to send a consular agent to his dominions. He was in every sense of the word an enterprising prince. He died in 1856, and one of his sons succeeded him as Sultan of Zanzibar, and another as Imam of Muscat. This son has had to fight the Wahabees constantly, and within the past two years a despatch was published announcing his deposition by the successful Wahabites. The rumor was not subsequently confirmed, and it is more than probable he is the Imam to whom allusion is now made. He was a prince wanting in the energy and enterprise of his father, the Imam Said Seid. —*N. Y. World.*

—A committee of three physicians, appointed by the San Francisco Medical Society at the request of many parents and tax-payers, have visited the principal public schools, and have been convinced that the course of study is too severe and trying, and the amount of exercise allowed too little, for the health of the pupils.

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy, and of the best material and work.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.
5 9 t

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Appels, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tm 4t Chief C. S. Department of East.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26t Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and HAIRS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

2 10 t mar 1] JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.

There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 1M 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imiertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imiertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imiertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Berrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2:30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8:30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward, said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
2 13,16,20,23 Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge, of stone, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—City Point, Cold Harbor, and Fredericksburg, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application of those desiring to bid.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.

Blank forms for bids, details, and requirements furnished by the undersigned—a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. HENRY C. HODGES,
2 8 1M7 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.
{2 15 taw t5 10

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Well secured Ground Rent of $150 a Year. On Tuesday, Fegruary 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well secured redeemable yearly ground rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 60 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
{3 28 mwf

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 16,
THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST GRAND CONCERT.
LAST GRAND CONCERT.
Mr. Thomas will be assisted by the celebrated Pianist,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
and by his
UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA,
many of whom are
EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Admission Tickets.....One Dollar
Reserved Seats.....Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle.....Fifty Cents
Reserved Seats in Family Circle...Fifty Cents Extra
Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents
Tickets and programmes can now be obtained at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the Box Office of the Academy.
The Grand Pianos used are from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons. Warerooms in Philadelphia at Charles Blasius', No. 1006 Chesnut street. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 16,
FIRST BENEFIT OF MR. C. H. BRADSHAW.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
The beautiful domestic Drama entitled
BIRDS OF PREY.
Christopher Chirrup.....C. H. Bradshaw
To be followed by the American Comedy of
SOLON SHINGLE.
Solon Shingle (first time).....C. H. Bradshaw
To conclude with Power's roaring Farce of
PAT'S BLUNDERS.
Pat Rooney (first time).....C. H. Bradshaw

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT (Thurs

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE BROAD STREET PAVEMENT.

IT is to be hoped that Councils, in acting this afternoon upon the proposed loan of $500,000 to construct a wooden pavement on Broad street, will carefully consider the many serious objections to this proposition which have been made by the press and the public. The rumor that a combination of contractors has been formed to secure extortionate prices for the work to be done should of itself insure the defeat of the bill. But if this consideration fails to defeat it, other and still stranger arguments shou'd prevent its passage. In the present financial condition of the city no one street should have so large amount of money spent for its improvement at a time when many other great thoroughfares are neglected, and the duration of wooden pavements (more especially those which do not make the best possible provision for the preservation of the wood) is too doubtful to justify a long loan for their construction. There is something monstrous in the idea that the city should establish the policy of spending half a million of dollars every six or seven years, for paving a small portion of only one of hundreds of streets. The extension of this system would speedily and inevitably bankrupt the city treasury, and it would require the entire revenue of a rich republic to pave all portions of Philadelphia in the manner in which it is proposed to pave Broad street.

AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

THE National House of Representatives yesterday, after a protracted debate, in which the Democrats, according to custom, ventilated their peculiar theories of State rights, passed an amendment to the election law of last session which is calculated to promote its efficiency. This amendment strikes out the clause authorizing the employment of the military force of the United States at national elections, while it defines with greater exactness the duties and places greater power in the hands of the civil authorities. Th's change is wise, for the employment of soldiers to preserve order at elections, under any circumstances, is something that cannot be beheld with gratification by citizens of any party, and although there are occasions when a display of military force appears to be absolutely necessary in order that honest voters may have a fair chance to exercise the right of suffrage, the abuses that are liable to attend such a practice, if corrupt men should gain control of the highest offices of the Government, are so great that it is best for citizens to rely wholly upon the protection of the civil power. The amendment passed yesterday by the House directs the appointment by the Circuit Judges of two citizens of opposite politics to act as supervisors of elections in all cities and towns having over 20,000 inhabitants, and also the appointment by the United States Marshals of special deputies to assist and protect the supervisors. The bill prescribes with much exactness the powers and duties of the Marshals and their deputies, and authorizes them in case of necessity to summon to their aid the *posse comitatus* of the district over which they have supervision. The amendment also directs the appointment of a chief supervisor of elections in each judicial district, and it gives the United States Circuit Courts jurisdiction over all cases of law and equity arising under the law. These are the chief features of the amendment, and it should receive the approbation of honest, law-abiding citizens of all parties who believe that the perpetuation of our free institutions depends upon the purity of the ballot-box. This election law does not interfere with any properly so-called State rights or with the rights of any citizen. Its only object is to secure fair elections of members of Congress and other national officers, and if it is properly carried out it can have no other effect than this. It is as fair and impartial as such a law can possibly be made, and it makes no discrimination against the Democracy. The opposition which it met with in the House yesterday from the Democratic members meant nothing else than that to vote early and often has become a recognized principle of the Democratic party, and that its leaders are determined to prevent, if possible, any measures that will have the effect of checking their peculiar tactics at elections. The election law passed at the last session of Congress, and the amendment to it passed yesterday by the House, does not interfere with any of the rights of Democratic voters, but it does place a check upon intimidation at the polls, repeating, ballot-box stuffing, and other performances of like character for which the Democracy has been distinguished; and there should certainly be enough honest men in the Democratic party who appreciate the importance of having the elections fairly conducted to view this national election law with approval instead of censure.

THE CONVENTION engaged in revising the rules of the Republican party of Philadelphia held another session yesterday. The most important questions under consideration related to the time and manner in which judges and inspectors of delegate elections should be chosen and the adoption of safeguards against fraud. Mr. Mann offered a resolution providing that when ten Republican voters state one week in advance that they apprehend fraud, the ward executive committees shall appoint three of their number to act in conjunction with the election officers; but this proposition was defeated by a vote of 20 yeas to 21 nays. As a safeguard against fraudulent proceedings the delegate election officers are required to deposit the tally-list, register of votes, and their oaths with the president of the ward executive committee. If these oaths happen to be false, however, no risk is run of a prosecution for perjury, and if we are to judge of the future by the past, there is little probability that honest delegate elections will be secured. The convention constantly betrays a disposition to perpetuate the power of a few managers, and it gives few or no evidences of a desire to devise or promote genuine reform.

THE IMMIGRATION OF 1870.—The following are th official returns of the number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the year 1870:—

January	4,618	August	15,094
February	5,577	September	12,064
March	11,091	October	13,225
April	27,762	November	14,694
May	46,828	December	7, 39
June	32,464		
July	19,814	Total	212,170

During the same period 43,316 citizens of the United States arrived at New York as passengers, after sojourning abroad, swelling the aggregate number of arrivals to 255,485. In the following table are given the nationality of the immigrants:—

Germany	72,356	Belgium	92
Ireland	65,168	Mexico	37
England	38,340	South America	34
Sweden	11,551	Canada	34
Scotland	10,731	Central America	24
Norway	2,673	Nova Scotia	23
Denmark	2,441	China	20
France	2,210	Greece	14
Italy	2,081	East Indies	13
Switzerland	1,925	Africa	11
Poland	577	Australia	9
Wales	545	Portugal	5
Holland	525	Turkey	1
Russia	433	Japan	1
Spain	156		
West Indies	140	Total	212,170

NOTICES.

VERY CHEAP, OUR ELEGANT OVERCOATS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR WARM SKATING JACKETS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR USEFUL CONDUCTORS' COATS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR SPLENDID DRESS SUITS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR BUSINESS SUITS.
VERY CHEAP, OUR YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
VERY CHEAP, OUR CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

GET RID OF YOUR COLD AT ONCE, or you may keep on racking your lungs with a Cough, until at last they are irritated into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles; and then, instead of a simple, easily cured affection, you will have to deal with Consumption. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will promptly cure all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enable them freely to throw off obstructions engendered by neglected Colds, and heal all sore or inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

BOOKS.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.—A set of School Books for 25 cents.
SPELLING-BOOK,
ARITHMETIC,
DICTIONARY,
GEOGRAPHY,
GRAMMAR,
READING-BOOK,
AND COPY-BOOK.
Whole set for twenty-five cents, at the Cheap Book Store,
LEARY'S, FIFTH and WALNUT.

IN OUR LARGE, NEW SECOND-STORY ROOM, just fitted up, we have arranged several thousand each Theological, Law, Mechanics, Medical, American History, Travels, rare old Books, etc. Come, spend an hour.
LEARY'S, FIFTH and WALNUT.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN AMERICA.
SECOND-HAND BOOK STORE.
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High School Books,	High School Books,
High School Books,	High School Books,
High School Books,	High School Books,
High School Books,	High School Books,
High School Books,	High School Books,
High School Books,	High School Books.

LEARY'S CHEAP BOOK STORE,
FIFTH AND WALNUT.

BLANK BOOKS — DIARIES — BLANK BOOKS.
Cheap Diaries,
Cheap Diaries,
Cheap Diaries.
Cheap Blank Books a Specialty.
Cheap Blank Books a Specialty.
Cheap Blank Books a Specialty.
LEARY'S WONDERFUL BOOK STORE,
FIFTH AND WALNUT.

COME AND SPEND AN HOUR IN LEARY'S New store. Large second-story room just fitted up.
LEARY'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.
2 11 stuthsatSp] FIFTH AND WALNUT.

HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN

State Central Committee

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 1105 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 15, 1871.

At a meeting of the Officers and the Philadelphia Members of the

Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania,

Held this day,

On motion of JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, seconded by THOMAS C. PARKER, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It is well known in political circles that a combination has been entered into between some so-called Republicans and certain influential members of the Democratic party, to create by legislative action a number of commissions to govern the city of Philadelphia;

And whereas, Said commisssons are to be organized in the same manner, and with the same objects, as those now in operation in New York city, whereby the property of all its citizens is at the mercy of irresponsible officials, and a large sum of money has been raised by the leading Democratic politicians of that city to secure the consummation of this scheme in order to carry Pennsylvania for the Democracy in 1872;

And whereas, The safety of the Republican party requires the utmost fidelity of intention on the part of its Representatives, in order to secure its triumph in the next Presidential campaign,

Therefore Resolved, That the proposition to misgovern the city of Philadelphia by Commissions, and the attempt by legislative action to place the property of its citizens at the disposal of persons not enjoying the confidence of the public, and to deprive the people of the right of self-government, meets with our unqualified condemnation, and we call upon the Republican Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg to vote against the same.

Resolved, That the people and the press be and they are hereby earnestly requested to take active measures to prevent the introduction into our midst of the odious system of government under which the people of New York City are now suffering.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
ELIAB WARD,
R. C. TITTERMARY,
WM. ELLIOTT,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
WM. R. LEEDS,
JOHN E. ADDICKS,
DANIEL P. RAY,
WILLIAM B. CONNELL,
THOMAS C. PARKER,
ALFRED C. HARMER,
JAMES H. PUGH,
HORATIO GATES JONES,
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE.

SECRETARIES,

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN.

TREASURER,

HENRY H. BINGHAM. 2 16 3t

FINE STATIONERY

AND

Card Engraving.

DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

2 13 tuths8p

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 26 wumsp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BRO., Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BRANDY.

FINE OLD BRANDY,

JUST IMPORTED FROM

Pinet, Castillon & Co.,

VINTAGE OF 1840.

IN SMALL PACKAGES OF TEN GALLONS.

FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE BY

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstfsp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

GETTING OUT OF THE WAY!

TO MAKE

ROOM! ROOM!! ROOM!!!

Room for the Great Spring Stock.
Room for the Crowd of Customers.
Room for the New and Varied Styles.
Room for prodigious mountains of Spring Clothes.

To make

ROOM! ROOM!! ROOM!!!

We must

SACRIFICE

All that is left of our Beautiful Winter Stock.

The Reduction is Awful!

But the counters must be cleared.

GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HAVE
ALWAYS ON
HAND TO SUBMIT
FOR THE SELECTION OF THEIR
CUSTOMERS
A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE
AMERICAN AND
FOREIGN
FABRICS.

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their ne

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
3 4f WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, March 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
GEORGE M. CONARROE,
2 16thstu5t Auditor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

A Primary, Preparatory and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

BLACK SILKS

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Good Black Gros Grains for $1 50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1 75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2 00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2 50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3 50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4 50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.
We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.
Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.
Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee,

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.
For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.
N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

GLOVES.

100 DOZEN

Cents' Kid Gloves,

Of our own Importation.

WHITE Opera or Party Colors, and Street Colors, at $1 00 per pair.
100 dozen Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, $1 00.
150 dozen Ladies' White Kid Gloves, $1 and $1 25.
Soiled Kid Gloves, 75 cents.
100 dozen Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose, double heels, at 25 cents.
119 dozen Gents' English Full Regular-made Half Hose, orange top, only 25 cents.
New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Shirt Fronts of our own make.
Winter Gloves and Underwear closing out at about half-price

AT THE

GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM

OF

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

2 4 stuthtf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

COAL.

4000 TONS

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

2000 tons first-class Schuylkill Nut Coal at $5 00 (per ton of 2240 lbs.) in the yard, $5 75 delivered.
2000 tons Stove, Egg and Broken, cheap for cash.
FILBERT & HOUPT,
2 16 3t* Wharves, No. 2512 CALLOWHILL St.

$7 50 FOR SCHUYLKILL STOVE COAL, per long ton, delivered.

$7 25 FOR SCHUYLKILL FURNACE COAL, per long ton, delivered.

$6 25 FOR SCHUYLKILL NUT COAL, per long ton, delivered.

EASTWICK & BRO., OFFICE NO. 228 DOCK Street. Coal Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. 2 9

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces

AND

Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstusmrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE

ON

PARIS.

Drexel, Harjes & Co. having remained in Paris during the siege, communication being reopened, we are prepared at once to draw on them in amounts to suit, either sight or sixty days, payable in gold.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

2 15 6t PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,

[(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper,

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND STORY, [9 2 2mrp*

Salesroom of the American Watch.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,

Rocking Horses,

Children's Carriages.

BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR

LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4 50 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails. Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths1 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Theodore Thomas' Concert.

The concert given last evening at the Academy of Music by the Thomas orchestra attracted a large audience, and the performance throughout was thoroughly enjoyed. The event of the evening was the "Pastorale" symphony of Beethoven, a lovely piece of descriptive music, which was admirably rendered. This was followed by a difficult concerto by Liszt, which was performed by Miss Mehlig with remarkable skill and expression. This lady is undoubtedly a pianist of very great ability, and she was cordially applauded in the "concerto," while her performance of a "scherzo" by Chopin, in the second part of the programme, excited an enthusiastic demand for an *encore*. The last half of the entertainment was of a somewhat lighter character than the first half, and besides the composition of Chopin above mentioned, it consisted of the overture to *Oberon* by Weber, an "Abendlied" by Schumann, and an exquisite "serenade" by Haydn, for the string orchestra, a Strauss waltz, "Aquarellen," the "scherzo" from Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and the overture to *Fra Diavolo*. The programme was admirably arranged to suit many varieties of tastes, and the performance altogether gave entire satisfaction.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC an entirely new programme will be presented this evening at the second Thomas concert.

AT THE CHESNUT the brilliant spectacle of *The Old Man of the Mountain*, with all its gorgeous scenic effects, will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH a piece entitled *The Brigands* will be represented this evening.

On Saturday there will be a matinee for the benefit of the French sufferers.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. C. H. Bradshaw will have his first benefit this evening, when he will personate "Christopher Chirrup" in *Birds of Prey*, "Solon Shingle" in the comedy of that name, and "Pat Rooney" in the farce of *Pat's Blunders*. Mr. Bradshaw is a young actor of considerable ability, who has established himself in the favor of the patrons of the Walnut, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the encouragement of a crowded house this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

To-morrow evening the programme will be arranged especially to suit the tastes of ladies and family parties, in pursuance of a plan proposed by Mr. Fox on taking possession of his present commodious and elegant theatre. The performance will consist of ballets, local sketches, minstrelsy, Ethiopian acts, petite comedies, farces, sentimental and comic vocalism, acrobatic feats, tricks of trained animals, and a funny pantomime. For those who wish to pass an evening in a pleasant manner such an entertainment as this certainly offers great attractions, and a good variety performance is appreciated highly by very many who care nothing for the legitimate drama. In catering for the amusement of a large city all tastes must be consulted, and the audiences which have been in attendance at the American on family nights indicate that Mr. Fox's plan of devoting one evening in the week to ladies and young people is appreciated at its full value. The New American is a comfortable and elegant theatre, admirably arranged for enabling every person in the audience to obtain a full view of the stage, and the company is very large and well trained, so that the performances go off without break or jar of any kind, the attention of the audience being engaged from first to last. On the family nights especial care is taken that nothing shall occur either on or off the stage to offend the most fastidious, and every effort is made to make the entertainments attractive.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee on the same plan as the Friday night performance.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the new comedy of *Cle-Cle* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

CITY ITEMS.

"I WAS AS WEAK AS A BABY," observed one of the young lady employes at Macy's dry goods store, "when I commenced taking PLANTATION BITTERS; and now I am on my feet from morning till night, without ever feeling over fatigued." This remark was made about six months ago to a pale, emaciated girl who was making some purchases at Macy's. "The hint was taken," says the young woman in a letter to the proprietors; "I began taking your Bitters the next day, and am happy to tell you that they have completely restored my health, strength, and cheerfulness."

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—"Having tried some seven or eight different sewing machines, and not being very well pleased with any of them, I at last tried the Grover & Baker machine, and finding it adapted to all kinds of family sewing and equally as much so for vest making, it giving entire satisfaction for all such work, I can and do give it the praise above all other sewing machines.

"MRS. S. E. SPARKS,
"Camden, N. J."

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa, and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

HAMAN—CRUMP.—On Tuesday, February 14th, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Henson, Mr. WILLIAM HAMAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY E. CRUMP, of Providence, R. I.

POWELL—STUART—February 14th, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. CHARLES C. POWELL to Miss CHRISTIE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Stewart.

DIED.

CUMMINGS.—On the 13th instant, FRANK H. CUMMINGS, son of Charles H. and Annie Cummings, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Johnson and Morton streets, Germantown, Friday, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

Carriages will leave E. S. Earley's, Tenth and Green streets, at 11 o'clock, and the depot at Germantown on arrival of 12 o'clock train.

FRICKA.—On the 14th instant, CHARLOTTE, daughter of Rachel and the late Henry Fricka.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1421 North Seventeenth street, on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

GREGG.—Of scarlet fever, on the morning of the 12th instant, at New London, Chester county, Pa., in her 23d year, MARY E. GREGG, wife of the Rev. John C. Gregg, of the Philadelphia Conference M. E. Church, late Chaplain United States Army.

New Orleans papers please copy.

MAYHEW.—On the evening of the 14th instant, WM. HENRY T. MAYHEW, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 210 Market street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday morning, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

55 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 28 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Having sold a large portion of the

Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
C. & H. BORIE. 12 1 1m

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 13

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7 30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10 000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO.,
No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK.
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY,
No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE,
No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

1 26 tuwthfs40t

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR

THE NEW MASONIC

TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (5 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Destructive Fire in Arkansas.

Judgment on Militia Vouchers

Proceedings of Congress.

The Centennial at Philadelphia

The West Point Investigation.

The First Class Expelled.

Missouri and the Indians

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—A special to the *Republican* says a fire at Helena, Ark., yesterday destroyed nearly a block of business houses. Among the heaviest sufferers are Jacks, Moore & Co., Straub & Lehman, T. B. Faulkner, A. C. Chester & Co., G. D. Jauffes & Co., L. H. Spitner, Farsy & Smith, and R. H. Knoblauch. Total loss, $82,000; insured for $20,000 in the Ætna, Phœnix, and Security Companies.

Judgment on Militia Vouchers.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—The *Avalanches'* Little Rock special of yesterday says] a resolution was introduced in the House reciting that judgment to the amount of $16,000 had been obtained on militia vouchers through the wilful negligence of the Attorney-General directing the Auditor to pay the same, and instructing the Committee on Impeachment to prefer articles of impeachment.

The Supreme Court overruled the demurrer in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor, two justices dissenting.

This settles the question. The court adjourned to Friday, at which time the trial will proceed on the facts of the case. Immediately after the court adjourned the Chief Justice resigned and the Governor accepted his resignation.

Indian Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The lower house of the Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution with reference to civilized Indian inhabitants of the territory west of Missouri and Arkansas, and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to secure, if possible, the enactment of such laws as will open said territory to free occupation and settlement of citizens of the United States, and the establishment of a stable government, opposing the recognition of the pretended confederate government agreed by the several tribes who inhabited the territory in December last.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Morris Canal Company—Legislative Proceedings.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—A bill to enable the Morris Canal Company to lease their canal and franchises has passed both houses. A bill for the safety of railway trains was introduced in the House, to forbid the passage of any oil train through a tunnel or over any bridge while a passenger train is passing. A bill was also introduced in the House exempting mortgages on personal property from taxation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The West Point Case—The First Class Expelled.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Military Committee's West Point report was the first thing in order to-day, and after a sharp skirmishing debate General Butler's amendment to screen the first class was voted down by a large majority, and the committee's report adopted by 115 to 80, which expels the first class, and requires all others implicated to be tried by court-martial. They also adopted an amendment directing the Secretary of War to inquire into the conduct of the officers, and if implicated in any manner the said officers to be dismissed.

The Senate has been engaged all day in discussing the question of

Increasing the Salaries of United States Judges.

It meets with strong opposition, but the impression is that it will finally get through.

Safety of Ocean Passengers.

The House is now engaged in considering the bill to secure the lives of passengers on board steamships.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Pool submitted various affidavits from citizens of North Carolina, to verify the signatures to a remonstrance recently presented by him, against the removal of the disabilities of Senator-elect Vance and Representative-elect Waddell, of that State. The affidavits set forth that the signatures were made by a person deputed for the purpose at a public meeting, each of the signers coming up in person and requesting his name to be put down. This explained why they were in the same handwriting.

On Mr. Pool's motion, the affidavits and remonstrance were referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit, etc., and asked its present consideration.

Mr. Cote objected, in order that appropriation bills should not be further delayed.

Mr. Nye, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, with the veto message of the President returning the bill with his objections.

The question being, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President? the yeas and nays were called in accordance with the constitutional requirement, and resulted—yeas, 2 (Ross and Saulsbury); nays, 57.

Mr. Nye then reported from the same committee a bill similar to the one just disposed of, except that the clause in the former objectionable to the President was omitted, and a requirement that claims shall be preferred within twelve months. He asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. Wilson objected

Mr. Thayer offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the right of the Treasury Department to retain all compensation for services rendered for the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, to apply on the interest of the bonds issued by the United States and in the construction of said road.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman, said the Judiciary Committee had been considering the question for some time on a similar resolution of Senator Howard, and thought the question entirely distinct from that embraced in the former resolution.

The resolution was then agreed to without objection.

Mr. Cameron called up the House bill for a centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. He said as but a few minutes remained of the morning hour, he would make no remarks upon the bill. It was well understood and he apprehended no opposition.

At the request of several Senators, the bill was read at length. Messrs. Conkling and Boreman called for the reading of particular portions, thus occupying the remainder of the morning hour, at the expiration of which the Legislative Appropriation bill came up as the regular order of business.

Mr. Scott appealed to Mr. Cole, chairman of the committee having charge of the latter bill, to allow a vote to be taken upon the Philadelphia celebration. Prompt action upon it, he said, was necessary, so that the Pennsylvania Legislature might be applied to before its adjournment to authorize the erection of suitable buildings.

Mr. Cole declined to yield, in view of the delay which had already occurred upon the appropriation bills and the near approach of the day of adjournment.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being upon an amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee to increase the salaries of United States District Judges.

Mr. Conkling said the amendment was designed to do away with the present well-digested graduating scale of compensation for district judges and to pay them all alike, $3000 per annum, the aggregate of increased expense amounting to $61,500. He argued that the present discrimination should be adhered to because the judicial labors and expenses of living of some of the judges far exceeded those of others, while this proposition was to provide as well for those who needed no increase as for those who did.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Maynard, it was ordered that on and after Saturday next the House shall meet at 11 o'clock.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Military Committee on the West Point Academy troubles.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, intimated his apprehension lest action on the subject would be a precedent, and that the House would have a West Point case every session. He had no objection to the resolution authorizing the restoration of the three cadets of the fourth class, but he was opposed to the second resolution, ordering the expulsion of some cadets of the first class, and the trial by court-martial of the rest, and he believed that in adopting such a resolution the House would be transcending its jurisdiction.

Mr. Johnson argued in support of the additional resolution offered by himself ordering a court of inquiry into the conduct of the officers of the Academy. He charged that as against one of the expelled cadets, Barnes, whom he himself had nominated to the Academy, they had evinced malignity and hate, and been guilty of falsehood, and that the dropping of Barnes from the rolls after the Shaw examination was the most villainous portion of the whole transaction. He referred to General Upton's intimation as to the ease which Barnes could be got rid of, and said that his (Mr. Johnson's) district had been wounded in its dignity by the action of General Upton, who was not fit to occupy a position as pedagogue in a district school. He declared that the record made up against Barnes, after a false and spurious examination, was as false as hell—as false as the malignant heart of the scoundrel who made it.

Mr. Niblack eulogized the character of General Pitcher, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and said that, as a brave and gallant officer, as a man of discriminating judgment and of a high sense of justice in all the relations of life, General Pitcher had no superior in the army. He appreciated the delinquencies of the three cadets of the fourth class. They had been guilty of a grave violation of discipline, but that fact afforded no mitigation or legal justification for the conduct of the first class. But taking it altogether, he was disposed to treat the whole transaction as one of those exceptional and impulsive affairs that arise occasionally in all institutions of learning. He would vote for the first resolution, to restore the cadets of the fourth class, but he would vote against the second resolution.

He asked to have printed in the *Globe* as part of his remarks the version of the affairs as given by the first class, and published in the New York papers, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter to himself from General Pitcher, invoking his (Niblack's) assistance to protect him from undeserved condemnation, and from partisan malevolence, intimating that the sub-committee which made the investigation did so with strong prejudices; that their sittings did not exceed eight hours; and that although he had earnestly entreated them to examine and investigate everything relating to the discipline of the Academy, they had examined but four cadets. General Pitcher further says:—"I have carried a burden in the effort to harmonize the social relations between the colored cadet and his companions which no one else in the land has attempted.

"That effort will prove one of magnitude to any one who attempts it. It will be realized in Washington, where honorable members are in such close relations as those under which the cadets live."

Mr. Coburn, after commenting upon the facts in the case, expressed the idea that the three cadets of the fourth class should be punished slightly, that the cadets of the first class should be punished more severely, and that the officers of the Academy should be visited with the severest reprehension.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, desired the people of his State to be represented in a protest against the West Point School. That school ought to be wiped out, and its interest spread among the several States instead of being converted into a "school for scandal" which had disgraced the nation.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Packard, of Indiana, and Mr. Houghton in support of the resolutions, and by Mr. Dyer against it.

Mr. Stoughton commented upon Mr. Slocum's remark the other day as to the government of President Grant. He characterized it as a covert attack upon the President which was not quite fair or chivalric, or worthy of the high character of Mr. Slocum. He asserted that that gentleman's assumptions were not supported by a single particle of evidence, as it appeared from the evidence that during the four years that Cadet Grant had been in the Academy he had only written four times to his father to procure the remission of four sentences of his classmates.

Mr. Banks signified his idea that it was not the business of the House to undertake the regulation of affairs at the Academy. He was in favor of the restoration of the three cadets of the fourth class and of sending back the case of the first class to the officers of the institution, with instructions to investigate, and if in the judgment of the House the result arrived at was not correct the House could then revise it.

Mr. Logan differed entirely with the view of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Brooks) in reference to the power of Congress over the Military Academy, and he argued in favor of the resolutions reported by the committee.

The hour allowed for the discussion having closed,

Mr. Garfield moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, so that he might have an opportunity of addressing the House, but the motion was rejected, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions and amendments.

The first vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to substitute for the second resolution of the committee directing the expulsion of the ringleaders of the first class and the court-martialling of the rest, a resolution depriving the first class in graduation of the customary furlough.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 97; nays, 111.

The next vote was on Mr. Johnson's amendment as an additional resolution directing the court of inquiry on the conduct of the officers of the Academy. The resolution was agreed to without the yeas and nays, the vote on division being 85 to 42.

The first resolution of the committee, directing the restoration of Cadets Baird, Barnes, and Flickinger, was agreed to without a division. The next vote was on the second resolution of the committee, directing the dismissal of the leaders and instigators of the first class, and the court-martialling of the others.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to lay on the table this resolution, and the additional resolution offered by Mr. Johnson. Negatived. Yeas, 83; nays, 109.

The second resolution was then agreed to, yeas 113, nays 82.

The House then, at half-past 2, proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Commerce, to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

The bill contains seventy-one sections, covering fifty-three printed pages. It establishes regulations to be observed by the steamers to guard against loss or danger from fire, leaking, explosions, or other accidents.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 14¾@15c.; low middling, 14¼@14½c. Flour fairly active but weaker; Howard Street superfine, $5 50@6; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 75@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7 75; do. extra, $7 25@8 25; do. family, $8 50@11; Western superfine, $5 50@6; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 50@8 50. Wheat better feeling in market, but not quotably higher; choice white, $2 62@2 10; fair to prime, $1 60@1 90; prime to choice red, $1 90@2 10; fair to good, $1 80@1 80; common, $1 45@1 55; Ohio and Indiana, $1 80@1 80; Pennsylvania, $1 55@1 60. Corn—white Southern dull at 85c.; yellow Southern firm at 81c. Oats firm at 58c. Mess Pork firm at $23 50. Bacon firm; shoulders at 10½c; rib sides at 12c.; clear rib at 12½c.; Hams, sugar-cured, 17@18c. Lard firm at 13½c. Whisky quiet at 93c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Cotton dull; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans, 15¾c. Flour dull and drooping; sales 9000 barrels State at $6 15@7 20; Ohio at $6 85@7 50; Western at $6 15@7 75; Southern at $6 90@8 75. Wheat steady; sales 34 000 bushels new spring at $1 59@1 65; winter red and amber Western, $1 62@1 69; white Michigan at $1 65. Corn quiet; sales 27,000 bushels new mixed Western at 74c. Oats firm; sales 26,000 bushels Western at 67@70c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull; new mess, $22 75; old, $22; prime, $19 50@20. Lard quiet; steam, 12¾@13½c.; kettle, 13½@13¾c. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

FIFTH EDITION

ROBBINS DIVORCE CASE.

Verdict for the Respondent.

(MRS. ROBBINS.)

Latest Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AT 3 o'clock the jury came into Court and rendered a verdict for the respondent. At the request of libellant's counsel, the jury was polled, and each man pronounced the verdict.

Neither of the parties was present at the time, but counsel on each side attended.

Judge Peirce warmly thanked the jurors for the faithful attention they had given the case, and discharged them from further attendance.

FROM EUROPE.

Queen Isabella at Nice.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Queen of Spain has arrived at Nice on her journey from Florence to Modena. It is asserted that Francisco d'Assis husband of the ex Queen Isabella, has offered to swear allegiance to King Amadeus.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 16—11:30 P. M.—Consols 92 for both money and account; American securities firmer. Bonds of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16.—Bonds, 95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—11:30 A. M.—Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull, with a downward tendency; middling uplands, 7¼@7⅛d.; Orleans, 7¾@7⅞d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

The unofficial report states that the cotton market is flat, middling uplands, 7⅛d.; Orleans, 7¼d.

Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from Mobile, at 7⅛d. for middlings.

FROM NEW YORK.

Report from Tax-Commissioner Wells.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Tax Commissioner Wells' report was submitted to the Legislature to-day. He shows in many ways and by numerous cases the following:—

First. That State or municipal taxation is now in all States unsystematic, needlessly interfering with industry, uncertain of collection, in many cases oppressive, and often, particularly in New York State, so burdensome as to drive away capital and make many industrial enterprises impossible.

Second. That among the chief causes for these vices in the system of State taxation is the attempt made to subject personal property of every kind to taxation.

Third. The attempt to tax personal property has everywhere failed because of evasions of capital; that it has therefore been a form of taxation not injurious to industry where it was actually levied, but partial, and thus unjust in its bearing, because it could not be collected fairly and generally.

Fourth. He exhibits different and contrary decisions of courts in different States concerning the place where personal estate may rightly be taxed, showing an astonishing degree of confusion. Fifth. He shows the practice of other countries—Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Holland—of not attempting to tax personal estate, and exhibits the important results of such exemption in favor of the industries of such countries against our own, showing, for instance, that the mere State and city taxes of New York discriminate against the building and outfit here of a steamship fleet to a fatal degree. Our State and local taxes would be 237-100 per cent. on its whole property or accessible capital, while if the company were English it would pay no local taxes on its property, but only a tax on the rental value of its offices, thus, without counting at all the taxes of our general Government, our local systems of taxation, and that fatally burden industry, the commissioner suggest two outline codes to carry out the provisions they recommend for securing personal property. The first of the provides that the capital stock and property of any corporation of this State organized as trust company, ferry, plank road, or turnpike company, savings bank, fire or marine insurance companies, or banking company to receive deposits or make loans, and the shares in such banks and all foreign insurance companies doing business in the State shall be taxed as at present, and every private banker shall be taxed on his capital employed, and in no less sum than one-quarter of his average deposits that no other personal property shall be taxed; all lands shall be assessed at one-half of their value, and all buildings at their full value.

The second outline code provides that companies named in the previous code shall be taxed as heretofore, except that such companies may deduct from the total of their capital the assessed value of their real estate. Occupiers of real estate as owners or tenants, and not as lodgers, are to be assessed a sum equal to the assessed rental value of the premises, this same to be added to their personal assessment, and the tax on it to be collected in the same manner as other personal taxes, but no other personal property shall be taxed.

The New Hamburg Accident.

NEW HAMBURG, Feb. 16.—Polk, the diver, has just come from a descent at the wreck. He was out of sight fifteen minutes, and then brought up the engineer's cushion. He thinks he saw part of a body imbedded in a pile of rubbish. He says the cushion was buried four feet deep in mud, and that he sank in mud to his waist. He will make another descent this afternoon.

NEW FREIGHT CHARGES OF THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—This company has issued a circular, taking effect to-day, which announces new rates of freight and tolls on coal until further notice. They are as follows to the principal points, and proportionally to those intermediate:—

Stations.	*Fine Groce.*	*Tonnage.*	*Port Chas.*	*Mount Carb.*	*Sch'yl Haven.*
To Richmond, for shipment	$4 20	$4·15	$4 08	$4 07	$4·00
To Richmond retail yards	4 30	4·25	4 18	4 17	4·10
To Philadelphia	4 30	4 25	4 18	4 17	4·10
To Norristown or Bridgeport	3 55	3·50	3 43	3·42	3 35
To Phœnixville	3 17	3 12	3 05	3 04	2 97
To Pottstown	2 72	2 67	2 60	2 59	2·52
To Reading	2 07	2 02	1 95	1·94	1 87
To Port Clinton	·91	....	·79	·78	·71

THE NEW CORONER.—J. G. L. Brown, Esq., has received his commission as Coroner of the city of Philadelphia. This morning he appeared before the Recorder of Deeds, and was sworn into office. Mr. Brown has retained Mr. John Sees as deputy and Dr. Shapleigh as physician.

FOR SALE.

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

No. 856 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

ANCIENT PROPHECIES.

Apropos of the present war and the fate of Napoleon III, *Notes and Queries* has the following:—"The war has brought to the surface the following prophecy of the famous Provencal poet and seer, Nostradamus, who died about 1575. He was born in the south of France, and was of Jewish descent. As physician and astrologer he was held in high estimation by the French king and nobility:—

'When the figures of the century,
Added and doubled, both agree,
And seven tens the years decree,
Apollyon in the West shall rise
His haughty head in grand emprise;
Ruin shall mark his fierce advance;
War in his mien, death in his glance;
His engines of destruction dire
Shall fill the air with bolts of fire;
His metal ships shall scour the flood
And turn the river's course with blood.
* * * * * *
Two kings in Gaul and Italy,
Three crowns shall bear, thrice chosen be;
The eagle-empires then shall war,
And spread their desolation far;
The one that most on others preyed
Shall be defeated and dismayed;
The one that warred for fancied fame
Shall lose his kingdom and his name.
The North shall come like beasts of prey;
The South shall mingle in the fray:
The East shall Memnon's statue raise;
The West shall see her cities blaze;
The Crescent, waning, shall decay
Before the beams of the new day.
Then Apollyon's legions dead;
Then the king with triple head
Shall no more his fatal sway
Over men hold day by day;
Their sun in blood for ever set,
They'll be forgot as they forget.'"

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN 1870.

FROM NATURE.

The year which has just come to a close has neither been characterized by any new and scientific discoveries, nor have any novel applications of science to ordinary industry and manufacture attracted special attention. The work done has been more a strengthening of that of past years, and a confirming or a disproving of theories and experiments, than the inventing of new ones. In one branch of science only has any great advance been made, and that, as we shall presently show, we believe to have taken place in geology. But this advance is one somewhat overlooked at present; but still of so important a character that, when once fully recognized in all its bearings, it may tend to disprove much of the geological teaching of the present day.

Taking the various sciences as much as possible separately, we will begin with Astronomy. Here attention has been chiefly directed, as has been the case for so many years past, to the sun. Since it is now generally understood that when once the nature of this vast self-luminous body is accurately made out, much light will be thrown on many now perplexing and strange phenomena, the eclipse of the 22d of December last was anxiously watched for, and all possible observations were taken here by those who were unable to take part in the Government expedition to Spain and Sicily. It is to be hoped that the labors of this expedition, in spite of accident both on land and sea, and the unsatisfactory state of the weather at the time of observation, will yet yield results of great importance.

Mr. Lockyer and Mr. Huggins have continued their spectroscopic observations of the sun, and Professor Zollner has published a very valuable paper on the solar prominences, theorizing very boldly as to the temperature and pressure at the sun's surface; while in America Professor Young has worked with good results at the same subject. Before leaving this branch of our subject, we would mention that Mr. Procter has published some novel views as to the constitution of the stellar systems, which, under the somewhat fanciful titles of "star-drift" and "star-mist," must be familiar to most of our readers.

While the vast domain of Organic Chemistry has been still further widened by the innumerable workers who plunge into this branch of the subject and neglect the many untrodden paths in inorganic chemistry, nevertheless no special or important discoveries are to be chronicled, unless we may mention the beautiful process by which indigo has been synthetically constructed by MM. Emmerling and Engler, following closely on the artificial manufacture of alizarine by MM. Liebermann and Graebe.

Molecular Physics has occupied a large share of attention, and the discussion before the Chemical Society on the existence or non-existence of atoms and molecules, has only too clearly shown how doctors differ among themselves, and that the very foundations of a science, considered so essential by some, are utterly repudiated by others. A very remarkable paper on the size of atoms, originally published in these columns by Sir William Thomson, in which he gives four distinct trains of reasoning by which he arrives at a proof of their absolute magnitude, has attracted much attention, and has been translated and copied into most of the Continental and American scientific journals. Dr. Thomas Andrews has also pursued his remarkable investigations on the continuity of the liquid and gaseous states of matter. The death of Professor William Allen Miller, F. R. S., and Dr. Matthiessen, F. R. S., have left sad voids in the ranks of our English experimental chemists.

In Biology, the investigations of Professor Tyndall, "On Atmospheric Germs, and the Germ Theory of Disease," have contributed to a clearer knowledge of the nature of some of the most virulent of our infectious diseases, and have caused those diseases to be studied in a much more scientific manner than before.

The theory of spontaneous generation, which has been very prominently before the scientific world for the last ten years, has, during the past year, been very strongly attacked on the one hand by Professor Huxley, and defended on the other by Dr. Bastian and Dr. Child. In his inaugural address to the British Association meeting at Liverpool, Professor Huxley gave a long review of all the researches on the subject, from the time of Spallanzani and Needham to the present day, and declared his belief, after carefully weighing the evidence on both sides, that all life has its origin in some pre-existing life, and that spontaneous generation, or, as he termed it, abiogenesis, is not now proved to take place. The investigations of Dr. Bastian, published in these columns, gave the reasons for his belief that spontaneous generation certainly does occur. Feeling himself attacked and his experiments somewhat underrated by Professor Huxley in his address, he criticized it at considerable length, and detailed the results of some new experiments which confirmed his previous deductions.

The Darwinian theory of natural selection has been attacked by Mr. A. W. Bennett and Mr. Murray, and defended by Mr. A. R. Wallace and others; Mr. Wallace having also vindicated his claims to priority in this question, since he published many of the now recognized theories and speculations on the subject of natural selection, at a time when he was resident in the East Indies, and entirely unacquainted with what Mr. Darwin had written on the same subject.

As respects geology, during the past year the Government has continued its grants of money for the purpose of deep-sea dredgings, and at present the report of the most recent expedition is anxiously looked forward to. The results of the expedition in the autumn of 1869, as given to the public by Dr. Carpenter, Professor Wyville Thomson, and Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys during the past year, have been of the greatest possible interest and importance. They found that on the same level, at the bottom of the deep sea, two different deposits are in process of formation side by side, each characterized by a distinct fauna, and yet apparently produced under perfectly similar conditions of land and sea, area, depth of water, etc. On investigating this curious result, however, it was found that the temperature of the water circulating over these two areas is very different, and that this mere difference of temperature is capable of entirely changing the character of the fauna of the simultaneously-formed deposits. Thus an entirely new element is brought into geological speculations, since it is shown that at one and the same time strata may be accumulated containing widely different organic remains. In addition to this, they have shown that the calcareous deposit known to us as chalk is now being deposited all over the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, and there are many weighty reasons for believing that this deposit has gone on steadily ever since the time during which we imagined the cretaceous rocks of the world to have begun and ended. Many organisms formerly supposed entirely extinct have been rediscovered in these deep-sea dredgings; and, in short, mush has been done to show that our past geological reasoning requires thorough and careful revision. Professor Gumbel's discovery of the existence of bathybius and similar organisms at all depths, and stretching over an indefinite period of geological time, is of the greatest importance in relation to this subject. Professor Agassiz, on the other side of the Atlantic, has published reports of the deep-sea dredging off the Florida coast, and has stated that the results of his researches, and those of others, both English and Scandinavian, have convinced him that there is life all over the sea-bottom, and that where evidence of marine life cannot be found, we are justified in calling in the agency of the sea to explain certain obscure facts. These conclusions cannot be without their important bearing on many commonly-received geological theories.

In botany many very careful series of observations have been made in the physiological department. Among the most important we may mention those of Prillieux and Duchartre in France, confirmed by Dr. McNab in this country, that, contrary to the previously accepted hypothesis, plants do not absorb any appreciable amount of aqueous vapor through their leaves; and those previously announced by M. Deherain, that the evaporation of water from the leaves of plants is due to sunlight rather than to heat, and proceeds independently of the degree of saturation of the atmosphere. Much attention has also been paid in Germany, Italy, and England to the phenomena of fertilization opened out by Mr. Darwin's observations.

In meteorology there is no great advance to chronicle. It still remains a science without a head, a chaotic mass of facts with no definite order or arrangement; for, though many are working at this subject, and some valuable papers on the Origin of Winds and Storms have been published, still no definite progress can be ascertained.

The splendid appearances of the Aurora Borealis, visible all over the British Isles in September and October, have directed public attention to those unmistakably magnetic phenomena, and to the connection which exists between their appearance, great magnetical perturbations, and large solar spots. They have been examined very frequently during the past year by means of the spectroscope, and there is distinct evidence of lines in the green and red portions of the spectrum, the latter presumably due to hydrogen. We would direct attention to our desire to publish a complete tabular list of the more remarkable meteorological phenomena of the past year, so as to be serviceable to observers in all parts of the world. To render this as perfect as possible we would invite the kind co-operation of all those interested in the subject who can forward us any data.

We cannot conclude without noticing how much science has lost during the latter half of the year just ended by the fearful struggle that has taken place between France and Germany, where each nation has brought into requisition all the resources of science only to inflict as much injury as possible on the other. For nearly six months we have witnessed the sad sight of workshops shut up, laboratories closed, universities and schools wanting both professors and students, and the friendly emulation of similar tastes and pursuits turned to the fierce rivalry of the sword. Science will have to deplore the untimely loss of many of her most attached workers, and their country will have lost those who would in happier times have done her as much honor at home as they have shown bravery in the field. While the French Academy, shut up in besieged Paris, has brought the art of ballooning to its present state of perfection, so that now it is used as a means of communication with the outside world, the result of the subtle strategy of the Germans, and the scientific education they so generally possess, has been to give them advantages which have, to the present time, baffled their adversaries.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE WEST.

The stories of the wonderful mineral wealth of the Western Territories are often so incredible as to be taken for pure inventions, which many of them doubtless are, and yet some come so directly from responsible parties, they must be taken as containing a large percentage of truth. Of this class, we think, is the account in the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce*, purporting to be the result of a survey of Iron Mountain, in Wyoming Territory, made by Judge Kingman, of the Supreme Court. This mountain, situated a few miles northeast of Laramie, is an isolated peak or cliff about a mile long by several hundred feet wide, and nearly two thousand feet high. The ore is stratified, and is entirely free from rock or earth of any kind. The blocks are black, smooth, heavy, sharp-edged, and crystalline, and break with a fracture almost like cast-iron. Near the mountain, of which it was formerly a part, are the Black Hills, a ridge of land running nearly north and south, about two thousand feet high, twenty miles across its level top, and of unknown, or at least unstated, length. The outcroppings all over this vast plateau show the ridge to belong to the same deposit with Iron Mountain; and the Judge closes his account with the remark:—"There is more pure magnetic ore in the Black Hills of Wyoming Territory, above ground, than all the teams of North America can haul away in a lifetime."

Another story, often scouted as a fable, but now become an established fact, is that relating to the immense natural deposits of soda in Churchill county, Nevada. The geologist of the General Land Office, after describing these singular deposits, declares that "pure potash and soda can now be manufactured to any extent, and the immense quantities consumed in the arts of civilized life need no longer suffer any restriction." He adds that the important and comparatively rare substance, bromine, may be there gathered in quantities great enough to supply the United States. Its recent employment in preparing aniline dye colors has greatly increased the demand, and it is now manufactured by the hundred weight.

Equally incredible in their extent are the immense coal fields brought to light by the geological surveys in Texas and New Mexico. The carboniferous formation is said to cover six thousand square miles, with an average thickness of three hundred feet. One vein, five feet in thickness, proves to be pure anthracite, hitherto supposed to be the exclusive product of Pennsylvania. These almost exhaustless stores, laid away for future use, taken in connection with the vast forest of timber not yet broken, and rich farming lands that have not yet produced the first crop, are perhaps the most conclusive proofs of the future greatness of our country and the best refutation of those who are annually predicting the end of the world.—*Detroit Post.*

AN ODD MAN OF THE PAST GENERATION.—And now from the noble profession of letters emerges an odd man of the past generation—we mean that brilliant critic and essayist, William Hazlitt, perhaps the most three-cornered and untoward man of talent that ever lived. With all his eloquence and subtlety of thought, Hazlitt was the prey of the most crazy fancies, dreading all the refinements of social life, and writhing at the thought of being considered strange and ungainly by the footmen whom he despised. Even with his oldest friends, like Lamb and Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt preserved the wildness and shyness of a misanthropic recluse. He entered a room, Mr. Paterson has recorded, as if he had been dragged there in custody, shuffled sidelong to the nearest chair, sat himself down on one corner of it, dropped his hat on the floor, and after his set phrase, not always appropriate, of "It is a fine day," lapsed into dreary silence, and seemed to resign himself moodily to his fate. If the talk did not please him he sat half-absorbed and indifferent, till at last, by a sudden impulse, he started up, and with an abrupt "Well, good morning!" shuffled to the door, and blundered his way out. His self-consciousness was morbid almost to madness, and his pride extreme. His daily life was of that suicidal character sometimes adopted by authors who despise the laws of health, and suffer the inevitable penalty of softened brain or premature paralysis. He usually never rose till 1 or 2 o'clock, and brooded over his breakfast of intensely strong black tea and a toasted French roll till 4 or 5 in the afternoon, "silent, motionless, and self-absorbed" as a Hindoo Yogee. His tea was generally very strong, as he half-filled the tea-pot with tea. For the last four or five years of his life, Hazlitt drank no liquids but tea and water—of the latter he sometimes drank three or four quarts while talking after supper. This meal, of meat or game, was invariably taken at a tavern late at night. His favorite haunt for his great talks was the Southampton Coffee-house, in Southampton buildings, Chancery lane. Any small slight, or the mere fact of the bill being brought him before he asked for it, scared him from a tavern or chop-house for years.

If he went to the theatre, even to see wonderful Kean, Hazlitt hid himself in a back corner-seat in the second tier of boxes, and there he sat like a sullen owl, shrouding himself from view, and trusting apparently to mere quick glances and odd moments of listening.—*English Society.*

TIBERIUS.—Few reputations have profited more largely than that of the Emperor Tiberius by the general revision of historical judgments which has been going on ever since history has been elevated by modern criticism to the rank of a science. The cause of the especial infamy under which Tiberius has labored is easily discovered. The crimes and vices imputed to him were imposing and picturesque, exciting the imagination by their enormity, and stimulating curiosity by the mystery that enshrouded them. His virtues, those of a just and sagacious administrator, were not likely to attract the attention of the historian so long as his task was limited by his own conception of it to a record of the court, the camp, and the Senate. The bright side of Tiberius' character was, therefore, practically non-existent, and the rigorous estimate of a monarch according to his fulfilment of his public duties, which has destroyed so many splendid reputations, proved highly favorable to his. There are, however, few more conspicuous instances of the invariable tendency of reactions to run into extremes than the recent endeavors to elevate the sullen recluse of Capreæ into something of a saint, and very much of a martyr.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPATMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14tuths t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 tuths t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street.

The attending Managers for February are:—
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street.
John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street.
C. G. Raue, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street.
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1700 Chesnut street.
The attending Physicians are Drs. Raue, Morgan, and Martin.
The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.
The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.
The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital.
Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.
Contributions in money received by the Treasurer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co.
Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., received at the Hospital. 2 6m86t

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

2 15t3 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.

IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smwf

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
2 9 3w Secretary.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer.

J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuth1m Secretary.

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

2 7 26t† THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.

CHARLES WESTON,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 ws4t*

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver his new and popular lecture,
HAPPINESS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1871.

Tickets 50c.; Family circle 25c.; Reserved seats 25c. extra, for sale at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street, on and after Thursday, the 16th instant. 2 11 smw

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitatic Poison to injure a Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw2t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 [illegible]

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

N SURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871..$3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70.....$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
—$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 28]

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452'35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13†

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851'78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14†

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly,	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. Cost, $1,264,447'34. Mkt v'l	$1,293,857 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 11m

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000'00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$600,388'24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 §

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $38. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, February —, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, February —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 18, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 18

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, Feoruary 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1§ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11§

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 6† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR NEW YORK
VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE
TO
ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10	P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·16 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·53 & 6·40	P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 6·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Williamsburg, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 8 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·30
Phila. & Potts'e Way	P. M.		P. M.
Train	12·30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W.	
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville,	
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	and Allentown Ac.	9·10
To Reading	8·00	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
	P. M.	From Pottsville	12 35
To Pottsville	3·15		P. M.
		From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·25, and 6·25 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hazleton, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Trains leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

And now, to wit, October 24, 1870, HERBERT REYNOLDS having filed his petition praying the court to direct satisfaction to be entered of record on a certain mortgage, of premises at Bridesburg, made and executed by RACHEL DOUGLASS to RICHARD HAYES and BARBARA his wife, dated the 28th day of February, A. D. 1804, and recorded at Philadelphia in Mortgage Book E F, No. 7, page 555, etc., for the sum of $10,000, to secure the payment of an annuity of $586 67 to the said BARBARA HAYES during her life, and up to the day of her death; that said annuitant has been dead for more than forty years, and that payment of all moneys due upon said mortgage has been made, that the mortgagees are both dead, and their legal representatives cannot be found, and that no satisfaction has ever been entered upon said mortgage.

It is ordered that publication be made once a week for four weeks of notice to all parties claiming any interest therein, to appear and make their objection, if any they have, to the granting of the prayer of said petition, on or before the ELEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SHALLCROSS,
Attorney for Petitioner.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
2 9 thst Sheriff.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.:

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Philadelphia, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrup

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRANKFORD.

Public Meeting in Regard to Paving the Streets.

A large and respectable meeting of the property holders and citizens of Frankford convened at Wright's Institute on Wednesday evening the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, to take action in reference to the paving of the streets, and for the purpose of forming a Protective Union. Lewis M. Troutman, Esq., was chosen President; Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Nathan Hilles, Charles Deal, and F. K. Womrath, Vice-Presidents; George W. Lukens and William A. Corson, Secretaries.

Mr. Troutman stated the object of the meeting, and severely censured the Highway Committee of Common Council for their course of action in reference to the paving of the streets in Frankford, against the known wishes of a majority of the property-holders. He considered it a high-handed outrage upon the holders of property on Leiper street, and said the time had arrived when the citizens of Philadelphia should elect men to represent their interests in Councils who had some regard for the interests of those they represented; for while the debt of our city and the taxes were steadily increasing there appeared to be a total disregard on the part of Councils to reduce the taxes that are so heavily pressing upon the workingmen of our city; and if the city fathers persist in their reckless expenditure of the people's money, the sufferers by their course of legislation will be compelled to take such action in future elections as will tend to check a further increase of taxes.

He said that no greater injury could be inflicted upon the citizens of Frankford than a general paving of the streets; and, although it might be a source of profit to the contractors, it would brig untold suffering upon those of our working people who have not the means to expend for so unnecessary a luxury; and the man or men attempting by disreputable means to force this large outlay of money upon the *poor* in our midst deserves the *scorn* and *contempt* of every honorable citizen.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The property-holders of Frankford and vicinity, deeming it just and proper that they should be recognized by the Committee of Highways of the Common Council of our city, and having remonstrated against the paving of certain streets in Frankford, for good and sufficient reasons given, we consider the action of the committee in refusing to recognize a committee of our property-holders as illiberal and unjust.

Resolved, That the citizens of Frankford are not opposed to the paving or improvement of streets wherever the public good requires it, and that we endorse the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania giving a majority of the property-holders on a street the right to determine and ask for the paving of the same, and we repudiate and condemn the means resorted to in Frankford of cutting up lots, and thereby securing fictitious names to represent owners of property.

Resolved, That as a large majority of the property-holders on Leiper street and other streets are opposed to paving the same, and thereby distressing those of our citizens who are unable to incur the expense, and having presented their remonstrance to the Committee of Highways, regularly and legally attested, we therefore respectfully ask the members of Select and Common Councils to protect us in our rights.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to Amos R. Ellis, Esq., our member of Council, for his indefatigable efforts in preventing the rights of property-holders being trampled upon.

Resolved, That this meeting form itself into a Protective Union, for the protection of the citizens of Frankford against any and every attempt to interfere with their just rights, and that a committee of ten citizens be appointed, who shall be empowered to employ counsel and take such steps as they may deem advisable for the furtherance of the objects of this meeting.

The following are the committee:—Messrs. Chenie Borie, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Frederick K. Womrath, Charles Lukens, Edward Hay, Nathan Hilles, Joseph H. Comly, Charles Deal, Richard Garsed, William Overington.

On motion adjourned to meet in the same place Monday evening, 20th of February, at 7½ o'clock.

LENT.

Rules for the Faithful.

The first day of Lent, Ash Wednesday, falls this year on the 22d instant. Bishop Wood has issued the following rules for the observance of Lent in the Diocese of Pennsylvania:—

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are bound to observe the Fast of Lent, unless dispensed for legitimate reasons.
2. One meal a day only is allowed, except on Sundays.
3. This meal is not to be taken until about noon.
4. On those days on which permission is granted to eat meat, both meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal, even by way of condiment.
5. A collation or partial meal is allowed in the evening. The general practice of pious Christians limits its quantity to the four th part of an ordinary meal.
6. Bread, butter, cheese, fruit of all kinds, salads, vegetables, and fish are permitted at the collation. Milk and eggs are prohibited.
7. Custom has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid, such as tea and coffee, or thin chocolate made with water.
8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard instead of butter in preparing fish, vegetables, etc.
9. The following persons are not bound to observe the fast, namely:—All under twenty-one years of age, the sick, pregnant women and those giving suck to infants, those who are obliged to do hard work, and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without injury to their health.
10. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday and the second and last Saturdays of Lent.
11. Persons exempted from the obligation of fasting, by age or laborious occupation, are not restricted to the use of meat at one meal only on those days on which its use is granted by dispensation.

† JAMES F. WOOD,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

Cathedral, Philadelphia.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will be held this afternoon at the National Union Club Room, Chesnut street, above Eleventh. The committee will sit with closed doors. The subjects to be considered are these:—

The condition of political affairs in Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, and Florida has called for energetic action on the part of the committee. A petition from leading colored men in North Carolina will be presented, praying for the interference of the Republican party to save them from destruction.

Action will also be asked of the committee in behalf of the members of the League who have been threatened and intimidated in the attempted exercise of their political rights in Georgia and Marland. In the latter State the farmers have combined together and resolved to employ no one who is known to be a member of the Union League. The condition of Union men in Kentucky is represented as deplorable in the extreme. In the Congressional district known as the "Henry Clay district," the Democratic candidate was elected by less than one hundred majority, and the bad feeling engendered by such a hot contest has brought forth a disagreeable state of feeling, which promises to culminate in outrage. The defeat of universal amnesty in this and other Southern States is desired among Union men. It is represented by prominent members of the League that the time for this amnesty has not yet arrived, and that if it is attempted to pass such a measure, it would render it necessary for every outspoken Union man, black or white, to leave his property and take refuge in a Northern State.

REV. DR. TITUS CRAN.—This distinguished missionary, who for thirty-six years has been laboring in the Sandwich Islands, under the auspices of the "American Board of Foreign Missions," arrived in this city yesterday, and with his family is the guest of Rev. F. L. Robbins.

Friends desiring to communicate with him by letter or personally will find him at No. 1518 N. Fifteenth street.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—This evening the Philadelphia Social Science Association will hold a special meeting at the hall of the Mercantile Library. Mr. Eckley B. Coxe will read a paper on "Boards of Arbitration, or the Amicable Adjustment of the Wages Question, with Particular Reference to the Present State of the Anthracite Coal Trade of Pennsylvania." After the reading of the paper the subject will be open for discussion.

THE NEW COAL OIL INSPECTOR.—W. J. P. White, Esq., the new Coal Oil Inspector, was sworn into office yesterday. He entered upon the discharge of his duties this morning.

KIRKBRIDE'S.

Are Any Sane Persons Incarcerated in It?—An Answer from the Physician-in-Chief.

"Persons with entirely honest intentions"—says Dr. Kirkbride in his annual report, some extracts of which we gave yesterday—"are often found asking whether sane people are not frequently, either by mistake or from improper motives, placed in hospitals for the insane, and then restrained of their liberty by those who have some selfish end to attain by such proceedings. Such a question as this, coming from an honest inquirer after truth, deserves to be answered, and, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, unquestionably can be, and in a mode that must remove all rational grounds for uneasiness from those who may have entertained doubts on the subject. I believe I am able to speak positively of what has occurred in this institution during the thirty years it has been in operation, and in which period no less than 5796 patients have been under its care; and I desire to place on record my testimony in regard to this inquiry. In all this long period, and in all this large number of patients, I have neither known any one whose mind was not diseased, or who was not recovering from an attack of insanity, and in a condition requiring this kind of care, to be restrained of his or her liberty, nor have I detected an inclination on the part of the friends of a patient to make such a use of the institution; which, it may be added, if attempted, could not have proved successful, and nowhere else would have been as soon detected and exposed. In regard to the State institutions at Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and the asylum at Frankford, I have the most undoubted authority for testifying to the same effect. I am well aware that many cases, regarded by some as doubtful, have been before the courts for adjudication, in regard to a further detention in an institution, but there has been no one of these, with which I am acquainted, in which experts could have had the slightest hesitation in regard to the original insanity of the patient; not one in which the subsequent results of the case did not justify their opinions; nor one in which any judge, even when deciding a question of a further residence in the hospital, against the opinion of its officers, ever intimated a doubt as to the insanity of the patient when admitted into the institution. In a single case only was the question of insanity left unsettled, owing to the death of the individual before the conclusion of the investigation.

"There are certain cases of intemperance often sent to hospitals by direct order of the courts, or by authority derived from the courts by their legal guardians, or in the usual mode, for their temporary protection, when unable to take care of themselves. Many of these, after a short stay, seem to have recovered their natural state of mind, and are retained only as required in the original order of the court, 'until discharged by due process of law.' A difference of opinion may exist in regard to how much of this kind of mental trouble is real insanity, or whether it is merely a temporary effect from the habit alluded to. Intemperance is sometimes a disease, and sometimes it is only an effect of insanity—a symptom of a disease. While many physicians have no hesitation in regarding all these cases as genuine insanity, there are some in which the officers of this hospital might entertain a different opinion, and on this account all such, although coming here under legal process, are excluded from the statement on a preceding page. Many persons, too, dreading an attack of insanity, or suffering from the incipient stage of it, or from a general disordered condition of the nervous system, ask to have the benefits of the hospital, but they come to it as they would go elsewhere, for medical advice, and as they would enter an ordinary boarding-house; and they leave it whenever it is their pleasure to do so; so that they can hardly be regarded as the ordinary insane, nor can they in any sense be said to be restrained of their liberty. With these explanations, there are no qualifications to be made to the statement that, after the most careful inquiry, I believe there is no ground for the belief that any sane person has ever been admitted into and restrained of his liberty in any Pennsylvania institution intended for the care and treatment of the insane."

LOAD THE SHIP.

An Opportunity to Extend a Helping Hand to France.

To-morrow afternoon there will be an important meeting at the Mayor's office, to devise "ways and means" to aid impoverished France. New York has taken the initiative in this matter. Her merchants have given largely of their means, and ships have been chartered to take out food for the starving Parisians. Boston next followed, and now Philadelphia, whose generosity has hitherto, in all such charitable affairs, been so great, is to send help to France in the way of sustenance. The United States has ordered the United States man-of-war Worcester to proceed from Boston to this port, and receive our contributions. In view of this fact, the Mayor has sent the following notice to our leading merchants and citizens:—

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871—Dear Sir:—The Mayor requests that you will favor him with a call, on Friday next, February 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, to meet some of our other principal citizens, to talk over the proper mode of presenting to the public the subject of contributions of provisions for the French and German sufferers in Europe, to be conveyed in the national ship ordered to this port for that purpose.

Very respectfully,
E. G. WOODWARD, Assistant Clerk.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR—OPERATIONS OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.—The report of J. H. Seltzer, Esq., Assistant City Solicitor, and Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, shows that during the past year there were:—Desertion cases tried, 104; amicably adjusted before the Solicitor, 100; remaining untried, 22; total desertion cases, 226, other cases tried, 12; settled, 26; untried, 20; total aldermen's returns, 284. In addition, there were twenty-nine citations for the support of aged and infirm parents, of which 9 were tried, 19 were settled, and 1 remains untried. There were also issued 19 warrants for the seizure of property to parties who deserted their families, leaving them destitute. Of these 5 were tried, and the balance (14) remain untried. In 1869 the number of desertion cases tried, settled, and untried was 264, showing a decrease for the past year of 38 cases. Of other cases tried, settled, and untried in 1869, there were 47, showing an increase in the past year of 11. The Solicitor complains of the hardship that women, often with children in their arms, are compelled to attend court Saturday after Saturday, and sit from its opening to its close, and then be sent home, to go through the same on the ensuing Saturday. This is the result of the great mass of business accumulating in the office, and was unavoidable, but he hopes that it will be remedied now that the court has an additional judge.

THE ABANDONED LAD.—The youth who was deserted by his stepmother at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Erie, Pa., has found a protector and a home. The parents of the boy have not yet turned up, but his aunt has been found. She resides in Monroe street, in this city. Mr. C. D. Wright, a banker of Erie, Pa., has expressed a willingness to pay the expenses of the lad to this city, so a despatch received by the Mayor reads.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING.—Robert Hayes was arrested yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of a diamond ring, worth $100, from Mary Jane Taylor, who resides at No. 333 Shippen street. The allegation is that Robert pawned the article for $10. He will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS.—A collection of ancient and modern paintings belonging to David T. Shaw, Esq., of New York, will be sold without reserve this evening at 7½ o'clock at Scott's art gallery, No. 841 Chesnut street. The catalogue embraces many specimens of rare merit.

WIFE BEATER.—John Doyle, residing at Seventh and Shippen streets, was arrested last night upon the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Meeting of Subscribers to the American Steamship Company To-day—Progress Reported—Additional Subscriptions.

A meeting of the subscribers to the American Steamship Company was held at 12½ o'clock to-day at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Mr. Joseph Patterson in the chair. Mr. Alexander P. Colesberry was appointed Secretary.

The secretary read the report of the Executive Committee on the subscriptions to the stock and bonds of the American Steamship Company. This committee, appointed at a meeting held in the Merchants' Exchange, November 30, 1870, held their first meeting December 5, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, where the form of the subscription papers having been adopted, sub-committees were appointed for canvassing, and the work was pushed forward so rapidly that at a meeting held December 23, the whole amount of stock was reported as subscribed. "In confining themselves to stock subscriptions, the Executive and sub-committees were actuated by two motives — First, that by having the capital subscribed it would form a basis for bond subscriptions; and, second, they had reason to believe that the banks, insurance companies, and capitalists would promptly take the bonds if the merchants and business men took the stock. After a thorough canvass, however, the Executive Committee found that they would only be able to place about one-half of the bonds among the corporations of our city, and renewed exertions were made to obtain additional subscriptions among the business men. The result of their efforts so far is practically as follows:—

From corporations	$700,000
From business men	400,000
Total	$1,100,000 in bonds

"Thus leaving $400,000 to be taken before the enterprise can be called a complete success.

"After full consultation the Executive Committee considered themselves obliged to ask those gentlemen who had already shown their liberality by investing in the stocks and bonds, to come forward and aid them in raising the additional $400,000, and it is for that purpose that we are assembled here to-day."

The report was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Verree and was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to confer with the Executive Committee as to the best means to be adopted whereby the remaining bond subscriptions may be secured in the shortest possible time, and that these names be announced in the daily papers.

The following-named gentlemen took subscription books for the purpose of securing from sources as yet untouched additional subscriptions:—

A. J. Derbyshire,	S. Flanagan,
F. Fitzpatrick,	C. B. Durborrow,
George H. Stuart,	Henry Disston,
D. B. Potter,	William Massey,
F. C. Hill,	J. Wayne,
J. P. Verree,	William Brockie,
P. S. Justice,	A. Wheeler.

Henry Geiger took a book and guaranteed $5000 of the bonds. Mr. James M. Vance did likewise, also Mr. Joseph Patterson.

H. D. Landis announced that he would subscribe for $5000 of the stock, but being a non-resident could not take a book.

The Chair announced the names of the new committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

SCIENCE AT HOME.

The Franklin Institute Meeting—A Curious Cave—The Hoosac Tunnel.

At the meeting of the Franklin Institute, held last evening, a detailed account of the progress and modes of conducting the excavations at the Hoosac Tunnel was given, from which we make this summary:—"The mountain has been penetrated from the east side 8200 feet, and from the west side 5820 feet, making the total figures 14,220 feet, leaving still 10,811 feet to be cut through. The average daily progress is 18 feet." Mention was next made of a very curious cave deposit recently unearthed at Port Kennedy in this State. Quite a number of remains of extinct mammals were discovered, including those of the mastodon, bear, tapir, several varieties of horse, rat, and many others. Some curious experiments in connection with the passivity of iron were shown, and mention was made of a considerable deposit of saltpetre in Tioga county of this State. The important fact that indigo had been artificially manufactured was announced, two German chemists, Emmerling and Engler, being the discoverers.

THE ALLEGED FORGERS.—Mayor FOX has received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Albany, setting forth that, from reading the Philadelphia papers, he believes the men George H. Moore and R. H. Lennox, arrested here for supposed forgery, to be identical with the geniuses who have been operating in Albany and other places in New York State. They seem to have ordered from an Albany stationer a check-book in the name of R. G. Hunting & Brother. No such firm exists in Albany. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Kerr at one o'clock this afternoon, and were surrendered into the custody of an officer from Albany, to be taken to that place for trial.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—James Ritchie was taken into custody at Tenth and Fitzwatet streets last night, upon the charge of assault and battery on Hugh Gallagher. When searched at the station house, a deadly weapon was found in his possession. He had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed in default of $800 bail to answer both charges.

LARCENY.—Benjamin Herzog, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, left his boarding house, in Mantuaville, yesterday, and soon after his departure a large quantity of clothing was missed. Benjamin was tracked to Chester county, where he was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the property. He had a hearing before Alderman Clark, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

WHISKY.—At an early hour this morning two men named Thomas Meehan and James Carr were found asleep on the sidewalk at Tenth and Pine streets. They sat on the curbstone with their feet in the gutter. Whisky had got the best of them. A policeman induced them to go to the station-house, where, after sleeping off their stupor, they were released.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Edward Reddington, who keeps a junk-shop at No. 612 Penn street, was taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of receiving stolen goods. It is alleged that he purchased a lot of copper from some boys who had stolen the same. Defendant was held for a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

IMPLICATED.—Samuel Carry was arrested at Swanson and Mead streets last night on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery at the Almond street bonded warehouse a few nights ago. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROBBINS CASE.

JUDGE PEIRCE'S CHARGE.

The Document in Full—A Complete and Interesting Review of the Law and the Testimony.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

In the case of Robbins vs. Robbins, at the close of the arguments of counsel, Judge Peirce proceeded to charge the jury in the following lucid and able language:—

Gentlemen of the Jury:—After a patient investigation of thirteen days, during which you have given the most faithful attention to the evidence and arguments which have been submitted to you, the issue made in this case is about to be submitted to you for your determination. That issue is whether or not the respondent, Sarah Jane Robbins, has been guilty of adultery with George W. Fetter, or Charles E. Elmes, or with any other person or persons, as she is charged by her husband, the libellant, Charles D. Robbins.

In the determination of this issue you will divest your minds of all prejudice or favor for or against either the one party or the other, and try the case by the evidence which has been submitted to you and by the law, and by these alone.

There are some well-established principles of law applicable to cases of this kind which it is my duty to submit to and explain to you for your guidance in the investigation in which you are engaged.

It is a fundamental rule, says Lord Stowell, in Lovedon vs. Lovedon, 2 Hugg. Con. R., 2, 3, that it is not necessary to prove the direct fact of adultery, because, if it were otherwise, there is not one case in a hundred in which that proof would be available. It is very rarely indeed that the parties are surprised in the direct fact of adultery. In every case almost the fact is inferred from circumstances that lead to it by fair inference as a necessary conclusion; and unless this were the case, and unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to marital rights. The only general rule that can be laid down upon the subject is, that the circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man to the conclusion; for it is not to lead to a rash and intemperate judgment, moving upon appearances that are equally capable of two interpretations; neither is it to a matter of artificial reason, judging upon such things differently from what would strike the careful and cautious consideration of a discreet man.

Where there is no direct proof of adultery, the rule has been elsewhere more briefly stated to require that there be such proximate circumstances proved as by former decisions, or in their own nature, satisfy the legal conviction of the court that the criminal act has been committed.

In order to infer adultery from general conduct, it seems necessary that what the law calls a suspicio violenta, or violent suspicion, should be created.

Thus, a married man going into a known brothel raises a suspicion of adultery, to be rebutted only by the very best evidence. His going there and remaining alone for some time in a room with a common prostitute is sufficient proof of the crime. The circumstance of a woman going to such a place with a man furnishes similar proof of adultery.

As to proof by confession of the party, no difference of principle is perceived between this crime and any other. A deliberate and voluntary confession of guilt is among the most weighty and effectual proofs in the law. But in such a case you must be satisfied that the confession was made, and that the party making it intended to be understood as admitting guilt, and that it was not said ironically in frivolousness or in passion. After the patient attention which you have given to this case, I do not propose to read to you any part of the evidence, except that part of it in which the libellant and respondent each give their account of what occurred at their home, Twentieth and Green streets, at and about the time of the separation. The Judge then proceeded to read those portions of the testimony and afterwards continued his charge as follows:—

In weighing the testimony of the witnesses in this case, you will consider its inherent character as evincing truthfulness, or the want of it; the character of the witnesses who testified; their relation to the parties; the motives that would be likely to influence their testimony; their opportunity for knowing the matters about which they testify; and the light, if any, which is shed on the testimony of each by the other testimony in the case.

The testimony in this case naturally divides itself into three groups:—

1. The testimony relative to the alleged confession of guilt of the respondent.
2. The testimony relative to the alleged visits of the respondent to houses of ill-fame.
3. The testimony relative to the alleged improper interviews of the respondent with Mr. Fetter and Mr. Elmes.

The only witness who testifies to the alleged admission of guilt is the libellant himself. For, though there are witnesses who speak of the respondent going on her knees to her husband and asking his forgiveness, they do not say that the forgiveness she asked was for the offense of adultery. If it were true she asked forgiveness, the forgiveness she asked was equally applicable to any other offense, real or supposed, which she may have committed against her husband, as to the crime of adultery. Or, finding her husband's mind incensed against her, she may have hoped to appease him by asking forgiveness, without regard to the influences which were operating on his mind to incense him against her.

So the alleged declaration of the respondent to Mrs. Harriet Robbins, "Dear mother, this is all my own fault! If I had taken your advice long ago this would have never happened," may be understood with reference to one supposed cause of offense or another. Neither Mrs. Harriet Robbins nor the other witnesses say that in that interview there was any reference to the offense of adultery, whilst the respondent says that the alleged conversation was with reference to the jealousy of the respondent of her husband.

The libellant's account of the alleged admission of guilt is that, on Sunday previous to sending his wife away he accused her of improper actions in the past, "I told her I was satisfied that she was guilty of adultery with Charles E. Elmes and George W. Fetter, to which she tauntingly replied that it was so and dared me to prove it. I told her I would endeavor to do it, and ordered her out of the parlor."

On re-examination the libellant said the conversation began about Mr. Fetter calling to set an evening when they would go to see Miss Duff. "She said I was entirely too familiar with Miss Duff, that she did not like our actions, that she would not visit her and would not have her visit us. I told her I saw nothing connected with Miss Duff other than a perfect lady. That led to the conversation about Mr. Fetter and George Elmes in which I charged her adultery with them."

In weighing this testimony you will consider whether a woman would be likely to admit her guilt of adultery to her husband. And if it were said, whether it was said deliberately or in an ebullition of passion in a conversation in which there is crimination and recrimination on each side.

You will also consider whether, when the libellant made the charge against his wife, as testified by him, he had any information or evidence upon which he could ground such a charge. In his evidence he does not aver that he had any knowledge of any improprieties of his wife with either of the gentlemen named, or of the alleged visits of his wife to houses of ill-fame, before he made these charges against her. Nor is there any evidence in the case whatever that shows that he had any knowledge of the alleged improprieties of his wife at the time he charged her with adultery with Mr. Elmes and Mr. Fetter, except the circumstance of her leaving the parlor in 1855 where she was alone for a minute or so with Mr. Elmes, and the circumstance of the kissing in 1861 or 1862, when Mr. Fetter kissed Mrs. Robbins and Mr. Robbins kissed Mrs. Fetter in the presence of each other in the entry, on the occasion of the libellant and his wife going to Mr. Fetter's house to tea, and which the libellant seems never to have treated as an offense at the time or since, except that it has been given in evidence in this case.

You will also consider the conduct of the libellant at, and immediately after, the time of the alleged confession of his wife, and whether it was such as a man having had revealed to him the guilt of his wife would have exhibited.

His statement is that, after this alleged confession of his wife, within an hour or two thereafter, he dined with her and the family. After dinner he went to his father's, and took a walk with his father; then returned home; did not take tea, and gave as a reason that he seldom takes it. He then went to see Mr. Northrop, but did not find him; then went to the Continental Hotel, and then home about 10 o'clock. On Monday morning he took breakfast with the family; he thinks Mrs. Robbins poured out; had two or three interviews with Mr. Northrop that day; he went to the Walnut Street Theatre that evening; was there alone a couple of hours, he thinks; went from the theatre right home; got home about twelve o'clock; went up stairs and found his wife in bed; his first remark was she would have to leave that house the next morning. Mrs. Blake and the respondent both say that he breakfasted with the family on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Robbins being at the breakfast table; and this does not appear to be denied by the libellant.

You will consider this testimony, and say whether or not this was the conduct which a man who believed his wife was guilty of adultery would have pursued.

In considering this part of the case you will also bear in mind the denial which the respondent makes of this alleged confession. She says, "In the conversation on that Sunday morning he said nothing about Mr. Elmes; what he said was about Mr. Fetter; he said he supposed that I had been to church with Mr. Fetter; I did not tauntingly reply and admit that I had committed adultery with Mr. Fetter and dare him to prove it; there was no such conversation as that at all."

You will also remember her denials of her alleged asking her forgiveness. She says, "I did not at any time ask him to forgive me."

Your next consideration will be of the testimony relative to the alleged visits of the respondent to houses of ill-fame. The witnesses who testify to this are Jonathan Thomas, John Ridey, Robert Hamilton, and Maria Carey. Each of these persons saw her but for a minute, either as she was coming down stairs, or passing along the entry, or going down the steps, or coming out of the door. You have heard these witnesses, their avowal of who they are, the comments of counsel upon their testimony, and it is not necessary for me to repeat it to you further.

In reply to the testimony of these witnesses, Kate Bond, Ada Patterson, and Susan Templeton, who testify that they were all inmates of the house No. 1313 Wood street, two of them from 1863 to 1868 and one of them from New Year, 1865, to 1868, say that they never saw the respondent in that house. You heard their testimony; you will consider their opportunities for knowing who visited the house, and what reliance is to be placed upon their testimony. The deposition of Fanny Smith, who is since deceased, was also read, and she testified that she had never seen the respondent at her house, and that she did not permit persons from the street to visit her house, other than those who came to visit the inmates of it.

The respondent also denies that she was ever at the house No. 1313 Wood street or at the house No. 1032 Wood street, and says that she never heard that she was charged with being at No. 1032 Wood street until she received a written paper about a month ago.

Mr. Fetter and Mr. Elmes also deny having been at these houses. Mr. Fetter says:—"I never committed adultery with Mrs. Charles D. Robbins at any time nor at any place; I was never at No. 1313 Wood street with Mrs. Charles D. Robbins; I was never at No. 1032 Wood street with Mrs. Charles D. Robbins; I was never at any other house of prostitution or ill-fame with Mrs. Charles D. Robbins; there was not a particle of familiarity between me and Mrs. Charles D. Robbins at any time or any place that would induce such a suspicion." Mr. Elmes says:—"I have never had any improper intimacy with Mrs. Robbins; Mrs. Robbins has never committed adultery with me; I have never been with her in any house in Wood street, nor in any house of prostitution or assignation anywhere."

It is due to both Mr. Fetter and Mr. Elmes to say that there is not a single witness who says that either of these gentlemen were at either of the houses named or at any other house of ill-fame whatever.

The next matter for your consideration will be the testimony relative to the alleged improper interviews of the respondent with Mr. Fetter and Mr. Elmes.

The libellant, neither by himself nor by his witnesses, has been able to establish any such interviews between the respondent and Mr. Fetter. And the only interviews which Mr. Fetter had with the respondent when her husband was not present was when he called one evening to see Mr. Robbins; Mr. Robbins was not in; he spent twenty or thirty minutes with Mrs. Robbins, and returned to spend the evening with Mr. Wilson, where he had left his wife. Again, when he called, with his wife, and they spent the evening with Mrs. Robbins, Mr. Robbins coming in as they were going away. And the last occasion, when he called on the morning of the separation with a message to Mrs. Robbins from Mrs. Fetter, when he saw Mrs. Robbins and her mother at the parlor door, and they narrated to him the unhappy occurrences which were then taking place.

With respect to Mr. Elmes, the only alleged improper interview was on the occasion of his visit to them by invitation to take tea with them in 1855 or 1856. Mr. Elmes says that when he arrived Mr. Robbins had not got home, and he went into the parlor and sat down on the parlor window. Mrs. Robbins came in and sat down on the sofa. She came in and right out again; and at the request of Mrs. Robbins he told Mr. Robbins, who came in two minutes after he arrived there, that "he had not seen her, or that she is up-stairs; I have just this moment come in." This he says he did because he heard that Mr. Robbins was a jealous man, and he obeyed Mrs. Robbins' instructions on that account. "It is all the explanation I can give; it was the work of a moment; I hadn't time to think."

It seems to me that this part of the case entirely fails of any support by the evidence, and that it would be difficult to find in the lives of any three persons charged with the heinous offense of adultery so little even of the ordinary familiarity which frequently accompanies intimacy of acquaintance, as the evidence exhibits existed between the respondent and Mr. Fetter and Mr. Elmes.

You will, however, take all the evidence on this point into consideration, and give it such weight as you think it is entitled to.

You will also take into consideration the conduct of the respondent and the parties charged with her, and see if it is such as you would ordinarily expect of persons charged with so grave an offense as this.

You will also consider the testimony of Lippincott, who says he was induced by the libellant to commit perjury against the respondent, and the testimony of Kate Bond, who says Mr. Robbins asked her if she would not like to have a new silk suit, when he called on her at No. 1106 Sansom street, and she was showed the photograph of Mrs. Robbins by Mr. Smith or Mr. Robbins, and asked whether she had ever seen that lady.

Of course no reliance can be placed on the testimony of a witness such as Lippincott, who admits that he has already committed perjury in this case, unless you find support of it in some other part of the case.

The only circumstance which remains unexplained as bearing upon his testimony is to how he obtained his information relative to the respondent having asked the forgiveness of her husband, and to which he swore before the examiner. If it was not derived, as he avers it was, from the libellant, where did he obtain the knowledge or information? Neither the libellant nor do any of the witnesses say that he was present at the interview in which this is said to have occurred. If Lippincott heard her say it, the presumption is he heard it when he came into the house to get the trunks or other parcels to go in the carriage, if he did get them. Mr. Robbins, the brother of libellant, says it was said in the sitting-room about the time she was leaving, before the conversation about the bonnet, and that in reply to her asking for money to buy a bonnet, libellant told her it was no time to talk of such things, that the carriage was waiting, and to get ready her things as quick as she could and go; which would seem to imply that it was said before the things were got ready to go.

You, however, will consider this testimony, and give it such weight, and such weight only, as you may think it is entitled to.

Another remarkable piece of testimony was that of Mr. Charles C. Knight. He went with the libellant and assisted him in the preparations to have his wife leave. He says that when the wife in tears and excitement appealed to him to be permitted to explain, and the scene was so unpleasant that he went into the adjoining room, he refused to listen to her, telling her that Mr. Robbins had made no explanation to him. He afterwards said it was true that he had made no explanation to him, and only said he wanted me to go with him; he was going to separate from his wife.

I make no comments on this testimony, but leave it with you for your consideration.

You will also consider the evidence relative to the intimacy of the libellant with another lady, and give to it such weight as you may think it justly entitled to in your consideration of the case.

There is but one circumstance to which I call your attention in considering this part of the evidence.

The libellant says "it was he thinks, about 1863, it may have been 1864, was his first visit to the family of Mr. Shourds."

This was a year or two before the difficulties with his wife began. "I visited the family often," he says, "in 1865." This was the year he sent his wife away.

This sad case is about to pass into your hands. Your patient attention to it during the progress of the trial assures me that it has received, and will receive, from you that just and intelligent consideration to which it is entitled.

You will try it by the evidence, and by the law as I have instructed you in the law, and by these alone. The burden of proof is on the libellant. You will judge of the facts as other men of discernment, exercising a sound and sober judgment on circumstances that are duly proved, judge of them, and they must be such as convince your understandings that the respondent is guilty of the offense of adultery with which she is charged. The burden of proof is on the libellant. You will dismiss from your minds all improper feeling for or against the one party or the other. You will not suffer your sympathies either on the one side or the other to improperly influence your judgment. Not that human feeling is to be entirely disregarded in the judgments which we are called on to form; for the heart is sometimes wiser than the head, and I think it may be safely said that where a man has no heart to feel he has no head to judge. But you will decide the case from the evidence, trying that evidence by the clear judgment of your minds and your knowledge of human nature, and you will render such verdict, whether for the libellant or the respondent, as is and may be the result of your clear and deliberate judgment.

The jury retired, and after being out all night, this morning sent word to the Court that they had not yet been able to agree.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the Herald.

"Money was easy at four to five per cent. The stock houses generally paid five per cent., but were accommodated at four when they presented the better class of stock collaterals. Borrowers on Governments were supplied, as a rule, at four per cent., but some of the dealers paid five per cent.

"Commercial paper is quoted 6@7 per cent. discount as the extreme range of first-class notes and acceptances.

"Foreign exchange was rather firmer on the basis of 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 110¾ for sight bills. The decline in gold the past few days induced the importers to buy freely, and some of the leading bankers were disposed to-day to mark up the rates.

"The gold market was heavy in the forenoon on the continued influence of the suspicion that the Government had sold gold the previous day, and before the acceptance of the bonds at the Sub-Treasury the price had fallen from 111¼ to 110¾, the dealers being very uneasy as to the truth of the suspicion referred to and betraying their feelings by a feverish market. All eyes were turned to the Sub-Treasury, as the amount of bonds to be purchased would solve the mystery which has been a sort of nightmare in the Gold Room for the past forty-eight hours. Consequently, when it became known that the amount accepted was confined to the figure already specified in the Treasury programme for the current month, the suspicion was disbelieved and gold ran suddenly up to 111¾, its progress beyond the opening prices being attributed to purchases by the foreign bankers, who had advices from London that the specie in the Bank of England had fallen off, and that British consols and United States five-twenties in London were down an eighth per cent.—the which gave rise to an apprehension that the directors of the Bank of England at their weekly meeting to-morrow morning would advance the rate of discount."

—Rumors are current in Arkansas that articles of impeachment are being prepared against Governor Clayton. The Supreme Court will render a decision on Thursday in regard to the ousting of Lieutenant-Governor Johnson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

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JAMES E. MURDOCH.
Thursday Evening, February 23,
Subject—An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of "Hamlet," illustrated by remarks and readings.

MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON, Feb. 27.
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., March 2.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., March 13.
JOSH BILLINGS, March 16.
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Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting of the DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MANUFACTURES at the Hall of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1871, at 8 P. M.

MR ECKLEY B. COXE will read a paper on "Boards of Arbitration;